THE

NEW-YEAR

VERSES

Of the PRINTERS LADS, who carry the PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE* to the CUSTOMERS.

JANUARY 1, 1780.

LET others ſing in am'rous Strains,
To tickle Fops and Foplings Brains;
Our Song ſhall be of bloody Wars,
Of Heroes, Battles, Wounds and Scars:
Of Actions bold, yet not romantic,
As e'er was done t'other Side *Atlantic*,
By *Fred'rick*, *Charles* or *Alexander*,
Or any other great Commander.

And firſt, O thou, great *Mars*'s Son,
Th' immortal Chieftain *WASHINGTON*,
Thy Name throughout the World ſhall ſhine,
Thou, more than human, near divine!
What Thanks are due?—All Praiſe be giv'n
To thee, a favourite Son of Heav'n.
With wakeful Eye thou watch'd the Foe,
And gave them oft' a deadly Blow,
That made them in their Bulwarks hide,
And mortify'd their *Britiſh* Pride.
Go on, great Sir, thy Deeds ſhall ſpread,
For lo! *Britannia* hangs her Head:
Thou'ſt trimm'd her Mane, and cut her Claws,
And broke her Teeth within her Jaws.
Sunk in Deſpair, and quite forlorn,
Behold her now in Sackcloth mourn.
All true Whigs ſing aloud thy Praiſe,
Whilſt *Will* and *I* our Voices raiſe;
And ne'er will ceaſe, in cheerful Notes,
Tho' we were ſure to ſplit our Throats.

Hark! *Britons*, hark! nor vainly boaſt your Pow'rs,
Be your's the Tongue, the Muſket ſhall be ours.
How well we fought, and ſtill we bear the Belle,
Let great *Burgoyne*, and his brave Army tell.
How well we fought, and ſtill we bear the Belle,
Let *Red-Bank* and *Fort-Mifflin* juſtly tell.
How well we fought, and ſtill we bear the Belle,
Both *Stoney-Point* and *Powles-Hook* can tell.
In vain to War the ſcalping ſavage Band
Were led by *Butler*'s unrelenting Hand.
But 'tis not War——'tis Murder they purſue,
A helliſh Race, a moſt infernal Crew:
That old Men ſtab, Widows and Infants ſlay,
Their Scalps tear off, and haſten with their Prey.
Theſe, theſe are ſome of *Britain*'s fam'd Allies,
For which they juſtly are by all deſpis'd.
But ſee! they're beat, they run, and yelling fly,
Their Towns, their Corn, their All, in Aſhes lie.
Fam'd SULLIVAN a noble Conqueſt made,
And put a Stop to their infernal Trade.——

But 'twou'd be tedious to relate
Each Act perform'd by Heroes great:
My Mem'ry's bad; alaſs! poor *Bob*
Is quite unequal to the Job.
But Brother *Will* ſays he will try
To think of ſome, as well as I.——
He'll try to furniſh 'gainſt next Year,
Some Heroes Names, of Mem'ry dear,
And ſtrange Things, ſenſible and queer.
Now you, kind Maſters, we addreſs,
(For what can Printers Lads do leſs?)
A Cuſtom 'twas Time out of Mind,
(And Cuſtomers were always kind)
On each New Year——for 'tis on Record,
So don't rely on our bare Word:
For oft we have, we do declare it,
Heard thoſe before us, while they ſhar'd it,
Your Bounty praiſe, and grateful ſtand,
Moving the Caſh from Hand to Hand;
" Here *Bobby* run, make haſte my dear,
" And fetch us quick ſix Quarts of Beer,
" Our gen'rous Cuſt'mers Healths to drink,
" And on their Bounty ever think."
Let none ſuppoſe we've leſs regard
To drink your Healths for a Reward;
For all muſt know (if they but think)
It can't be done without ſome Drink.
But, whate'er our Lot, we'll reſt content,
To the Wiſe a Word's ſuf-fi-ci-ent.

JANUARY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2586.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1780.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,
THE LOT and HOUSE he now lives in, near the two Mile Stone on the Frankford Road. Enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER TOD, Merchant, in Front-street, or of
¶ RICHARD FARMAR.

HARMAN AND LEWIS
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their STORE, near the DRAW-BRIDGE,
CAMBRICS,
NARROW LACE,
LINENS,
CHECKS,
TAPES,
KNIVES and FORKS,
SPANISH SUGAR in Boxes,
LOAF SUGAR,
And excellent CLARET in Bottles. ¶

A small Quantity of Brass Wire,
Of suitable sizes for Brush-makers, drawing-wire, button shanks, sieves, riddles, &c. &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,
In Sixth street, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as usual,
WOOL-CARDS, of the best quality,
By Wholesale and Retail. ¶

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.
STOLEN, on the 30th of November ult. at night, from off the tenter hooks of the subscriber, the following Pieces, all of a brown colour, viz. One piece of cloth, 13 yards, not raised nor shorn, marked IV at the corner with woolen yarn, numbered thus C7XIII; two pieces of linsey, one 11 yards the other 9, both marked IQ with cloth letters sewed on, numbered thus CLX; one piece of linsey, 3 yards, number CC. The number on each piece is with linen thread. Any person securing the goods and thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Pounds for either, and reasonable charges, paid by
Soleburry, Bucks County. † JONAS INGHAM.

New-London, December 21, 1779.
Two Hundred Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed the latter, from Back Creek Mill, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 11th of November last, A Black HORSE, five years old next spring, 14½ hands high, trots and canters, lofty carriage, a small star in his forehead, switch mane and tail, and some saddle marks on his Back. Whoever secures horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN EVANS,
Mill-wright, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania. ‖

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.
STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Richland township, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about seven years old, 15 hands high, has a large star on his forehead, and a broad snip on his nose, one or both hind feet white, a natural pacer, but trots occasionally, short switch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine spirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and secures said thief and horse, that the thief may be brought to justice, and delivers the horse to the subscriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Easton, or any of his deputies, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse only Three Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.
December 27, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, December 29, 1779.
CAME to the plantation of James Brooke, in Limerick township, Philadelphia county, on the 12th instant, (December) A Dark Brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about ten years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
¶ BENJAMIN BROOKE, on the premises.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,
POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,
Poor Richard's
POCKET ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

Dilworth's Spelling-Books, by the Dozen or single,
To be sold by *HALL* and *SELLERS.*

From the PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

DEBATES *in the* HOUSE OF LORDS *on the* ADDRESS *in answer to His* BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SPEECH *of November* 27, 1778.

(Continued from our last.)

EARL *of Derby* hoped he should not be charged with inconsistency of conduct, in speaking and voting against the address moved by the noble Duke, for he still was steady to the principle first taken up and maintained by him, both in the other House and here, which was, that Great-Britain, as the parent state, had a right to tax America, for certain purposes, and on particular occasions; such as either regarded the general defence of the empire, or were directed to its collective strength, and the joint prosperity of the different parts of which it was composed. He was not ashamed to acknowledge, that he strenuously supported administration in the endeavouring to establish that right; but finding the attempt to have failed, by the weak and impolitic conduct of ministers, and deeming it now totally impracticable, he thought it his duty to withhold his farther support from men unworthy of public confidence, and from measures, which must inevitably miscarry, he feared, in the best and most able hands. The moment of success was passed, and ruin would, in all human probability, be the consequence of attempting to catch at that, which was now for ever beyond our reach. His Lordship said, he could not restrain the indignation he felt at the hints thrown out by the noble Earl who spoke last, relative to the means intended to be adopted in future against America, which he presumed implied an intention of burning her towns; butchering her innocent and defenceless inhabitants, in cold blood; massacring old men, women, and every degree of the defenceless of both sexes, to the infant on the breast; of relying solely on the tomahawk and scalping knife, or in the language of the noble Earl, upon a former occasion, the having recourse to those means which God and nature had put into our hands. His Lordship was here proceeding with great vehemence, and branding the authors and advisers of so horrid and diabolical a plan of coercion with the most pointed epithets, when

Lord Suffolk being called upon by him to explain, his Lordship rose and observed, that he looked upon it to be extremely improper, to be thus specifically called upon by any speaker, in the course of his speech, to explain. When he thought proper to reply to the noble Earl, he would give such an answer as his own judgment should suggest: but, in the present state of the debate, he looked upon it to be contrary to order, to be thus pressed to give a negative or affirmative to the interpretation put by the noble Earl upon a passage in his speech.

Earl of Derby proceeded. He avowed his ignorance of the mere forms of debate, and asked pardon of the House and the noble Earl, if he had transgressed them. He however submitted to their Lordships, whether he had betrayed any want of candour, as he had taken up the expressions which alarmed him in a few minutes after the noble Earl had delivered them. The noble Earl's refusing to reply, and only calling him to order for a breach of the usages of the debate, served farther to confirm him that his suspicions were well founded; he therefore was well warranted in affirming, that this, and this only, was the true construction of the objectionable words, and what they fairly imported, which he would not hesitate to declare to be a most inhumane, barbarous mode of making war, and no less cruel than impolitic; because it would teach our enemies to retaliate, and leave our own subjects, in every quarter of the globe, open to all the horrors of similar cruelty and barbarity, both in respect of their lives and properties.

His Lordship went into a general condemnation of the conduct of the Ministry, respecting General Burgoyne, and was extremely severe upon Administration for the treatment of his relation. He likewise went into a general detail of what he called their shameful conduct towards almost every Admiral and General, who had accepted of a superior command since the commencement of the present contest with America. He described General Burgoyne as an officer who had done his utmost to serve his country, and who had been most cruelly dealt with, and treacherously treated by those, to whose ignorance and incapacity that fatal expedition under his command might be fairly imputed. Ministers, he insisted, had taken up measures by hearsay, and adopted them without examination; they planned by guess, and decided at random; their system was founded in doubt, and was now defended by treachery and deceit. The proposed war bore the worst complexion. Canibals and savages would be ashamed of it. It was mean, it was cowardly, to punish, when conquest was relinquished; it was a gratification of the worst and most unmanly of passions, being founded in that diabolical principle of doing mischief for mischief's sake; it was unworthy of Christians, unworthy of Britons, and unworthy of men.

His Lordship next adverted to what had fallen from the noble Earl [Plymouth] who had seconded the address, respecting the miserable and distressed state of the manufacturers and mechanics in the several towns in his neighbourhood; and said, he drew a very different conclusion from the same premises; for instead of their being reasons to go to war with France and America united, he thought they afforded the most self evident proofs of the necessity of avoiding to rush blindly into a war, which, if prosecuted on the plan approved of in the address, must, instead of alleviating those miseries, so pathetically described by the noble Earl, increase them tenfold.

This was a new mode of remedying one evil, by introducing another of infinitely greater magnitude. The noble Earl had spoken only of the distress of the towns in his own immediate neighbourhood, he could contribute to multiply the examples, swell the melancholy catalogue, and heighten the picture; there was not a trading, commercial, or manufacturing town in the kingdom, he believed, which had not in a greater or less degree felt the dire effects of the present war. He could speak with confidence of some in his own neighbourhood. The once-flourishing and opulent town of Liverpool, near which he lived, afforded a most melancholy proof of the innumerable mischiefs caused by the present war; it would have been ruined, but for the success of its privateers, and the uncommon spirit of enterprize with which its inhabitants of every rank united themselves; their efforts had indeed been remarkably successful. It however was a known fact, that there was an end to their good fortune. Privateering would not long continue a lucrative trade; the success could be felt but by a few, and when the benefits derived from it were scattered and sunk in the general mass, the former distresses of the merchants and traders would shortly return, a few fortunate adventurers only excepted.

His Lordship returned to the mode of carrying on the war, which had been hinted by the noble Earl in office. He said, it was true our coasts were pretty well guarded; but let their Lordships seriously reflect on the danger they would be liable to, from the depredations of French frigates, letters of marque, &c. in situations far distant from ports, places of defence, &c. in which event, the crews of those vessels, acting upon principles equally humane, might in turn become the perpetrators of the utmost cruelty and brutality.

The Earl declared he was so far from objecting to punishing the perfidy of France, that he really thought the speech did not describe the conduct of that Court in terms sufficiently marking and sufficiently abhorrent. He begged the Lords in office to recollect that he was one of the first in that House to declare he thought the French resort an absolute declaration of war. He had so much of the Englishman left, that he felt a degree of indignation scarcely in his power to keep under proper bounds, when he reflected on the mean, the unjust, the treacherous part France had acted respecting Great-Britain; that he was ready to join in any proper plan to retaliate on a foe so totally destitute of every good, every honest principle. That it was, however, right for their Lordships to consider their ability and situation, as far as it regarded their desires to punish France; a man was not to run his head against a stone-wall, in order to be revenged of another person. The present moment was unfavourable; it was neither politic nor prudent to attempt the chastisement of France just at this time. France had joined America; Spain was expected to join France; Holland, as a commercial nation, would most probably enter into treaty with America; all the world might follow the example of France! Would Ministers go to war with all the world? For if their sole reason for going to war with France now was, her having entered into a treaty with America, the same reason might involve them in universal war. Let them consider our losses, the state of our finances, the state of our forces. We might almost be said to be without men, without money, and without an ally!

His Lordship, in the course of his speech, urged, in very strong terms, the necessity of a change of men as well as of a change of measures.

Bishop of Peterborough. It is a melancholy justification of their opinion, which those who differ from the majority of your Lordships have this day in the event of their predictions, that what a few months ago was only probable conjecture, is now history; nor needed it the spirit of prophecy to foresee, that measures planned and persevered in, on partial and erroneous information, must soon or late naturally end in disappointment and disgrace.

Would to God that the decrease of foreign empire were the only calamity we have to lament; unhappily for us, the same system of councils which have lost the empire of America, have likewise involved us in a ruinous war at home.

I readily agree with the noble Duke who moved this address, in laying much of the blame on the perfidy of France. Her conduct has certainly not been consistent with the moral principles of truth or justice; but he must have little acquaintance with the history of mankind, who could trust altogether to those principles for security against the interest and ambition of a rival state, whose professed objects are wealth and empire.

It never could be reasonably expected that France, of so high a spirit as she is, should forget at once the humiliation of the last war, and neglect the favourable opportunity which we ourselves afforded her, to retrieve her credit and gratify her resentment.

I presume not, my Lords, however, to offer any opinion how far it may be prudent or necessary to persist in a war with France. We seem to be in this untoward dilemma, either we must submit to the indignity which

France has put upon us, or for the ſame reaſon declare war againſt every ſtate that ſhall dare to acknowledge the independence of America.

One thing, indeed, appears very evident, that in the preſent ſituation of our affairs, while it is ſeen that neither our force can compel, nor our propoſitions lull America into ſubmiſſion; when Great-Britain is drained of her veteran troops, and Ireland in a ſtate almoſt defenceleſs; when the coaſts of France are covered with her armies, and her fleets are ſpreading over the ocean; when our national credit is ſo low, and the debt already ſo enormous; it is evident, I ſay, that we are not in a condition to contend againſt the united force of France and America. The attempt would be raſhneſs, and the expence of even victory itſelf probably prove our ruin.

I cannot, therefore, give my aſſent to the addreſs, as moved by the noble Duke; becauſe, that altho' it is ſpecious in its profeſſions of ſupport againſt the common enemy, yet it gives not the leaſt reaſon to hope we are to withdraw our forces from America.

I muſt, however, beg your Lordſhips will do me the juſtice to believe, that whatever may have fallen from me upon this ſubject has proceeded from no perſonal or private view whatever; I know it is my duty to ſupport the honour and dignity of the crown, as well as the peace and proſperity of my country.

Happy had it been for both, if Great-Britain, while poſſeſſed of theſe bleſſings, had but known their value, and been content to have enjoyed them with an equal and grateful mind.

Still fortunate had it been for us, if the warning ſo frequently repeated had been attended to in time to have prevented things coming to this fatal extremity; the only hope, under God's bleſſing, now remaining is, that as we cannot but be ſenſible of our political errors, we may have virtue enough ſtill left to acknowledge them; and that henceforth, laying aſide for ever the vain idea of unconditional ſubmiſſion, we may once more return to thoſe principles of moderation, which had raiſed this country to the higheſt pitch of glory, and which alone can ever render the government of it eaſy and ſecure, ſo long as we remain a brave and free people.

Earl of Sandwich. It has been altogether unuſual for me to riſe on ſuch a day as this, having never been engaged in a debate upon the addreſs; nor ſhould I now, were it not to expreſs my aſtoniſhment at the attempt made to put an unqualified and direct negative upon the whole contents. I have been almoſt forty years a member of this Houſe, and do not recollect another inſtance, in which a negative has been attempted to be put on the addreſs in anſwer to the ſpeech from the Throne: For what does ſuch a negative import in its nature and effects too, when conſidered in the preſent inſtance, but that although his Majeſty comes to Parliament to ſeek the aid of his ſubjects, towards defeating and repelling the inſidious and traiterous deſigns of France, openly abetted by our rebel ſubjects, the propoſed negative ſubſtantially anſwers "we will not?" The uſual, I may ſay the invariable, mode of parliamentary proceeding is, when either the contents of the whole ſpeech is not approved of by any of your Lordſhips, to propoſe an amendment, by which the whole of the addreſs, but the title, is left out, and another introduced under the firſt title, recommending a contrary or a varied line of meaſures; or when only certain paſſages are objected to, by moving to leave them out; or laſtly, when additional meaſures are thought neceſſary, by making an amendment which ſhall contain ſuch additional meaſures. How does the caſe ſtand? Inſtead of keeping the title, and moving to leave out the remainder of the addreſs, of omitting certain paſſages, or adding or introducing another paragraph or paragraphs, the conſtant uſage of Parliament on ſuch occaſions, we hear nothing offered this night but a ſimple unconditional negative.

As to the addreſs itſelf, conſidered upon every principle of ſound policy, and every motive of propriety, it meets with my moſt hearty approbation, nor can I perceive a ſingle objection of any weight, which can poſſibly be urged againſt it; unleſs an inceſſant deſire of oppoſing every meaſure, ſuggeſted by the preſent adminiſtration, be ſufficient to give energy and force to every thing which a captious deſire to find fault may think proper to direct that way. I entirely unite with the noble Earl in the blue ribbon, in his idea of the real queſtion, and approve of his manner of ſtating it. "His Majeſty has told his Parliament, and told them truly, that the kingdom is in danger," and aſks their ſupport againſt France. Will any one of your Lordſhips call himſelf an Engliſhman, or a Briton, and yet refuſe your ſupport againſt a foe, who, without the leaſt provocation, has broke through the faith of treaties, and not only has joined America upon principles of commerce, but has actually commenced open hoſtilities againſt Great-Britain.

Whatever other motives I had for riſing in this debate, I doubt much that I ſhould have troubled your Lordſhips this night, were it not to take notice of ſomething which fell from two noble Earls over the way early in the evening.

The noble Earl [Effingham] was pleaſed to remind me of what had fallen from me ſeveral times in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion. I believe the noble Earl is no ſtranger to the uſages of this Houſe, which forbid the taking notice of, referring to, or arguing upon, any expreſſion which was uſed in a former debate; but I willingly wave the privilege of refuſing to anſwer; on the contrary, I am much obliged to his Lordſhip for affording me an opportunity of clearing up the matter, and putting it, ſhould it ever be again mentioned, upon its real and true footing. It has, I muſt obſerve, been frequently miſrepreſented in the news-papers, and within and without this Houſe. I am ſatisfied the noble Earl had no intention to miſlead; yet, either thro' miſconception, or want of recollection, he has miſquoted my words, and miſtaken the obvious ſenſe of them. His Lordſhip ſuppoſes that I ſaid, early in the laſt ſeſſion, that I would undertake at all times to have a naval force equal to cope with, or ſuperior to, any which the united efforts of the Houſe of Bourbon would be able to bring againſt us. I confeſs that theſe amount pretty nearly to my words; but then it muſt be conſidered, that this general opinion had relation only to the home defence; beſides, it did not pretend to imply any aſſertion that we had ſuch a naval force, but that we ought to have a force at all times equal to cope with that of the Houſe of Bourbon. I am ſtill of the ſame opinion that we ought, nor do I hold myſelf reſponſible, as an official man, that we have not. I act merely miniſterially, under the ſupreme direction of his Majeſty's councils, and can never therefore, by any rule of common ſenſe or common juſtice, be deemed farther reſponſible, or bound by any engagement, than ſo far as I am enabled to perform it, or for the proper employment of the means of defence committed to my charge.

The noble Earl ſays, that ſo far from being equal to the united force of the Houſe of Bourbon, we are inferior to a ſingle branch of it, that of France. This I deny, and am ready to meet his Lordſhip upon the proof, and that upon the moſt incontrovertible facts. I am ready to maintain it, as a general poſition, or enter into particulars. The weſtern ſquadron, under Admiral Keppel, was ſuperior to that of France; the number that engaged it, 'tis true, was equal; but in point of effective ſtrength, ours had the ſuperiority: D'Orvilliers was obliged to bring two fifty-gun ſhips to fill up his line; ſo that we had thirty ſhips of the line in the engagement off Breſt, while France had only twenty eight. Again, though the number had been equal, we carried 170 guns more than they did. When Mr. Keppel went out the laſt time, our ſuperiority was ſtill greater; for we had then thirty-three ſhips of the line of battle, among which there was an encreaſed proportion of three-deckers, and of courſe of guns; which I believe amounted to upwards of 200 more than were carried by the French ſquadron; whereas that under D'Orvilliers never exceeded twenty eight, all of ſeventy-four guns, or under, except two three-deckers. On the Leeward Iſland ſtation, Admiral Barrington; at Jamaica, Sir Peter Parker; and in North America, we were confeſſedly ſuperior. The only place where we were inferior was in the Mediterranean; there a naval force was not ſo much required, our fortreſſes being ſo well prepared; upon the whole, therefore, inſtead of France being either equal or ſuperior, they fell very ſhort of us, except in the inſtance already mentioned; we were moſt certainly conſiderably ſtronger than them in the Bay, and North-America, which were the places which called for our greateſt attention and moſt vigorous exertions.

Another noble Earl [Briſtol] has affirmed that our navy is ruined, nay almoſt annihilated; and that an enquiry ought to precede your Lordſhips giving your aſſent to the motion for an addreſs. However high the noble Lord may ſtand in the line of his profeſſion, I differ from him both as to the fact, and of courſe the propriety of the deduction he has drawn from it, the neceſſity of an enquiry. I am not againſt an enquiry, upon a proper occaſion, and at a convenient ſeaſon; but I think enquiries are matters of a ſerious nature, and ought not to be taken up on every trivial occaſion, or light and looſe ſuggeſtion. Enquiries into the conduct of men in high ſtations, and ſuperior commands, imply ſome foundation for cenſure, no matter who may be the final object of it; it therefore behoves your Lordſhips to be perſuaded that ſuch a ground exiſts, and not pre-ſuppoſe it does, upon looſe diſcourſes, floating opinions, and mere ſuggeſtions. All I can ſay, ſo far as it can be thought to reach me, is, that I ſhall never be the perſon to make an enquiry, or ſhrink from it myſelf. If, however, my opinion was aſked, whether I thought there ought or ought not to be an enquiry ſet on foot? I ſhould fairly and candidly anſwer, that I think not.

I am ready to acknowledge, that the ſucceſs of the weſtern ſquadron has not anſwered the public expectation; but that no more renders an enquiry neceſſary, than any other event in which the fortune of war is known to predominate. I dare ſuppoſe, that the two gentlemen alluded to by the noble Lord [Admirals Keppel and Palliſer] performed their duty gallantly and ably; and if they, in the iſſue of the day, fell ſhort of the public expectation, it is only to be attributed to thoſe accidents to which the naval ſervice is more ſubject than any other; and which it was impoſſible for the utmoſt ſkill, zeal and bravery, to remedy or prevent.

The noble Lord has aſſerted, as a poſitive fact, that the Britiſh navy is annihilated. I am not aſhamed to tell the noble Earl, that he has been groſsly miſled and miſinformed. The Britiſh navy is not annihilated; but the very reverſe, being in a moſt flouriſhing and reſpectable condition. I am ready to acknowledge that we were much too ſlow in our naval as well as military preparations; which tardineſs, I am apt to believe, proceeded from a miſtaken lenity, and in giving a degree of credit to the aſſurances of other powers, to which, as the event has proved, they were not entitled. I am thoroughly ſatisfied, if earlier and more deciſive meaſures had been adopted, the revolt of our colonies would never have riſen to the formidable height it has, nor brought along with it thoſe alarming conſequences which we now feel in part, and every friend to his country has reaſon to lament; but it ſhould be conſidered, that the conſtitution under which we live does not admit of early and deciſive exertions; that mixed counſels are ſubject, from their nature, to difference of opinion; that the affairs of ſtate are ſubject to various diſcuſſions; that the conſequence of this form of tranſacting public affairs never fails to create parties, who entertain contrary opinions on the meaſures ſubmitted to their conſideration, the final effect of which is, that we are tardy at the commencement of a war in our operations, and often loſe thoſe favourable opportunities of availing ourſelves of our native ſtrength, which ſcarcely ever after return. But if the noble Earl, or any other perſon, will ſay, that we have failed in point of preparation or expedition, or fitting out and augmenting our naval force, ſince France has openly avowed her intentions, I am ready to prove the direct contrary; for though hoſtilities, or preparations for them, only commenced in March, I can prove that the navy, at this inſtant, is in a more reſpectable ſtate than at any former period within the ſame time. Nay, I am ready to prove, that in the courſe of the enſuing twelve months, which will be only the ſecond year of the war, the navy will be nearly, if not entirely, equal to what it was in the fourth year of the laſt war; for in the year 1759, which was the fourth of the laſt war with France, our whole force conſiſted of no more than ninety-ſeven ſhips of the line, ſeven of which had been taken from the enemy; and I will be bold to affirm that our navy, at the end of twelve months, will be little, if any thing, ſhort of that complement.

With regard to the beſt officers being recalled, I am equally at a loſs to gueſs the noble Lord's ground of aſſertion. No naval officer, that I recollect, has been recalled but Mr. Graves and Lord Shuldham; neither of theſe Admirals were recalled in the manner the noble Lord deſcribes, to be diſmiſſed or diſgraced; but merely to be employed upon other ſervices. If others were recalled, they were recalled at their own requeſt; the charge of diſgrace or ill-treatment can apply to neither deſcription; your Lordſhips will therefore judge how far the noble Earl's aſſertion is or is not ſupported by fact.

My Lords, I cannot help being much ſurprized at the mode of oppoſition given to the preſent propoſed addreſs; becauſe, in my opinion, it falls little ſhort of an act of political ſuicide; for it plainly goes to this: an abject ſubmiſſion to any terms which France may think proper to impoſe, or an actual ſurrender of every one of our dependencies, nay, of the kingdom itſelf. But, ſuppoſe that we were willing to purchaſe peace, at what price would the noble Lords, who have declared their intention of giving a negative to the meaſures recommended in the ſpeech, be willing to purchaſe it? The public prints, and general converſations, have talked of great conceſſions; they have, in ſome inſtances, been ſpecifically pointed out. Now, allowing that peace might be purchaſed upon ſuch ignominious and diſgraceful terms, how certain could we be that thoſe conceſſions would not be followed by other demands of a more humiliating and inſolent nature? Or, ſuppoſing that they would not, what ſurety could we have that others [Spain] when they found us in the temper of granting, would not in turn improve this conceding diſpoſition to their own advantage; till at length every one of our poſſeſſions and dependencies, our commerce, and every other benefit, would not be deſired, as a ſacrifice to the ambition and avarice of our treacherous and inveterate enemies? The noble Earl who ſpoke on the other ſide [Lord Derby] aſked, were we to go to war with the whole world? No, we are not to challenge the whole world, but if all the world will make war upon us wantonly, and without cauſe, we muſt neceſſarily oppoſe all the world. [*A little diſorder.*] Let noble Lords underſtand me; I do not mean to have ſuppoſed, that all the world will unite againſt us; but only if they were to attack us, we muſt endeavour to defend ourſelves; a perſon attacked will naturally reſiſt his aſſailant. His Lordſhip ſaid, he would never conſent to any conceſſion whatever; recommended unanimity, and the moſt deciſive and vigorous exertions; and ſaid he would give his hearty aſſent to the addreſs, as moved by the noble Duke.

[*To be Continued.*]

LONDON, *September* 10.

A letter from Gibraltar, July 19, by the way of Liſbon, ſays, "We are now cloſe beſieged on the land ſide, and in ſight of the garriſon is a camp, containing upwards of 30,000 men. This camp was finiſhed in a few days, and is between the Orange grove and the lines, on a very large plain. Not a ſhip can go out from hence, nor any enter. Our troops are continually under arms, and the Dons are expected to make an attack every day; but we ſhall give them a noble diſe of 21 mortars from Willis's battery. All our dread is from the ſhipping; could we but have ſome men of war ſent to our relief, we ſhould have no fears left.

The late expedition againſt Poonah, which has failed, coſt the India Company upwards of one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

The wound which Admiral Barrington has received by the engagement with the French fleet is in the left thigh, and it is hoped will not endanger the loſs of his limb as reported.

The preſent ſituation of the people on ſhore on the New-foundland fiſhery is deplorable, not having any proviſions at this time to eat, as all the ſhips which have gone from England and Ireland with ſupplies have been taken by the enemy.—The Surprize man of war, which went with a fleet thither, did not carry one half of them ſafe to that place. At the ſettlement in the Bay of Bulls, when the laſt advices came away, they had not a ſack of flour, or a hundred weight of biſcuit left; and unleſs ſome veſſels have gone to them from Ireland, they muſt, by this, be nearly all ſtarved.

The trade of the three iſlands which we have loſt in the Weſt-Indies within the laſt nine months, amounted in the year 1775 (the firſt of the American war) to nearly a million and a half: Dominica that year exported produce for the Britiſh market to the amount of 310,000l. St. Vincent's upwards of 150,000l. and Grenada to more than a million.

So fallen off is all the trade and reſources of Ireland, that we are aſſured there has not been, for three months, in the Treaſury of that kingdom, a receipt of 50,000l. although the regular amount of that period has uſually been 300,000l.

On the march of the troops from Bengal to Poonah, they travelled no leſs than 24 miles without being able to get one ſingle drop of water, though the heat of the climate was at that time exceſſive.

The route the Eaſt India troops had to march from Bengal to Poonah, is upwards of 900 miles; they ſet out with ten thouſand men, only ſix thouſand of which were alive when they ſurrendered.

Advice is received from Vigo, that a fire had broke out at that place, which had reduced near 100 houſes to aſhes, and that ſeveral Spaniſh families, with their effects, had periſhed in the flames.

Extract of a letter from Corke, September 8.

"The trade of this kingdom is at a ſtand. The markets of Liſburne, Antrim, Lurgan, and other manufacturing towns of linnen, almoſt deſerted by the venders of that neceſſary article. The artificers unemployed aſſociate themſelves with the Liberty and White Boys, and have committed many depredations in this neighbourhood, as well as in the counties of Down and Antrim. Many families of tradeſmen have left the kingdom, on account of the lawleſs threatening death and deſtruction to the venders of Engliſh commodities imported here. From Donnaghadee to Port Patrick is a ſhort paſſage, and many embrace the opportunity of emigration with their little all to keep it out of the hands of the French and Spaniards, who are daily expected to land in this kingdom, as well as from our native robbers, who menace us with the deſtruction of every article of Engliſh manufacture found in our poſſeſſion. Orders have been iſſued from the Magiſtracy to put a ſtop to the many outrages committed, and to detect the riotous and abandoned, that they may be dealt with according to law and juſtice.

"A propos! It is ſaid here that Hardy run away from the combined fleets of France and Spain. If ſo, what becomes of the Engliſh boaſt of *giving laws on the main?* We ſtill, concordant to our loyalty, toaſt the King, and a ſpeedy EXALTATION to his blundering Miniſtry."

Sept. 16. It is now publicly known, that Sir Charles Hardy's orders were not to fight, but decoy the combined fleets ſo far up the channel, as for them to engage at the greateſt diſadvantage. This ſpecies of naval conduct might now be called Britiſh ſpirit for what we know, but it was not reckoned ſo in the days of Oliver Cromwell.

Sept. 17. Vice Admiral Barrington has laid a formal complaint before his Majeſty of the badneſs of the powder with which his fleet is ſerved in the Weſt-Indies,

assuring him that it was so inferior to that made use of by the enemy in the late action, that an English eighteen pound shot would hardly penetrate the plank of a French ship, when the same weight of metal on board Count D'Estaing's fleet carried their shot, at equal distances, thro' both sides of the British ships of the line.

Three fleets are expected to arrive in the course of this month, viz. one from Jamaica, one from New-York, and the other from St. Kitts, besides two packets, one from the West-Indies, and the other from America.

It is reported, that on Wednesday evening an express arrived, with an account, that five French ships of the line, and three frigates, were cruizing to the westward of Scilly, as supposed, with an intent to lie in wait for our two West-India fleets, one from the Leeward Islands, the other from Jamaica, which are said to have sailed on the 1st day of August.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated Sept. 15, says, "The squadron under Sir John Ross, which I mentioned in my last, sailed yesterday, and consisted of a greater number of vessels than was originally intended. It is not destined, as was at first supposed, against Jones, or towards any part of the coast of Ireland, but is gone towards St. Maloes, on an extraordinary expedition on the coast of France, and is expected, whatever it be, to be carried into compleat execution very soon."

The day before Admiral Ross sailed from Portsmouth on his secret cruize, a cutter arrived at Spithead from Guernsey, with ten pilots on board, who are said to be well skilled in the navigation on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany in France, and were immediately distributed among the ships of his squadron.

By a private letter from France we are informed, that the troops which had assembled along the northern coasts had all embarked on board the transports on the 4th inst. by an express order from Court two days before.

Sept. 22. Lord M'Cartney, who landed at Rochelle from Grenada, was to go up to Paris, there to be on his parole, we having no officer of his rank a prisoner here to exchange for him.

The crop of sugars growing at Grenada when the French King took it was all confiscated to the French King's use.

The sugars that were found in casks in the stores on the Island of Grenada were all ordered to be sent to France to be disposed of, which was not the case at Dominica, where they had liberty given to send them where they pleased, England excepted.

The Hector privateer, of Guernsey, Capt. Naftel, has taken the N. S. de Misericordia, Capt. Salvadore Caffaro, from Buenos Ayres to Cadiz. A large ship being in sight, and supposed to be an enemy, Capt. Naftel left his prize, taking out of her seven chests, containing 20,000 dollars, which he brought to Guernsey, with the Spanish Captain.

A letter from on board the Romney (Sir Lock. Ross) dated Portland Road, Sept. 19, says, "Contrary winds have drove us in here with the squadron. We learn there is no force at Concale, to which place we were detained to destroy any thing there might have been there. By two deserters from St. Maloes we learn all the transports are hauled up but fifteen, which are intended to attack the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, as soon as they received some frigates from Brest: God send we may meet with them! The French had 3000 sick in the combined fleet when they put into Brest. They have 30,000 men at and near St. Maloes. This is all the news I can gather. We sail again to-morrow."

A letter from Weymouth, dated Sept. 20, says, "Last night Sir John Lockhart Ross put into Portland Road with his fleet, but sailed again early this morning.—No person was admitted from his squadron on shore."

Fresh and lamentable accounts are received of the great distress both our fleet and armies experience in the West-India Islands, for the want of a regular supply of provisions.

The last letters from Petersburgh mention, that her Imperial Majesty is about establishing several trading companies in different parts of her dominions, for the better encouragement of trade and commerce.

Two forts, which the King's troops had built and fortified, at a great expence, in Jersey, have been lately taken by the Americans, notwithstanding Sir Henry Clinton's vigilance to defend them. General Washington occupied Sir Henry's attention, while he detatched General Sullivan against the forts, who took them, and has made both the garrisons prisoners. Our troops are now confined to the town of New-York.

We have prosecuted this mad war in America, contrary to the advice of all sober men, till the nation is exhausted, and we no longer a match for our natural enemies. If the nation had been betrayed, and sold to France and Spain, the TRAITORS could not have acted more against the honor and interests of the country, than the present Ministers and their abettors have done.

BALTIMORE, *December* 21.

The British Parliament were to meet, for the Dispatch of Business, on the 18th of November last.

Captain Cauldfield, who arrived here, since our last, from Cape-Francois, informs, that a squadron of the Count D'Estaing's fleet, consisting of 5 Ships of the Line, under the Command of the Count d'Gras, had arrived there from Georgia.—This Squadron was destined for Chesapeak Bay, but was obliged, by Stress of Weather, to bear away for the West-Indies.—Previous to the Arrival of these Ships at the Cape, a Privateer from Jamaica, commanded by a Captain Pickering, had greatly annoyed the French Trade on the Coast of Hispaniola.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON, having, we are told, received certain Intelligence that a large Embarkation of Troops (amounting to upwards of 8000 Men) was taking place at New-York, destined to make an attack on Charlestown in South-Carolina, has detached from the grand Army a Body of 3000 Virginia and North-Carolina Troops, for the better Defence of that important Place. A Part of these Troops arrived at the Head of Elk a few Days ago, and have since embarked and sailed down Chesapeak, to Portsmouth, or Suffolk, in Virginia.

A Body of 2500 North-Carolina Militia were, according to the last Accounts, preparing to march into South-Carolina, to assist in defending that State, in case the enemy should pay it another visit, which, it is generally believed, they will do.

Another Body of Militia, from Virginia, will, it is said, be speedily ordered for South-Carolina, unless the enemy should make a diversion into Chesapeak, as some apprehend they will, with a view of facilitating their more southern operations.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 5.

On Sunday morning last, about day-break, the house of the Hon. John Holker, Esquire, in Market street, was discovered to be on fire. It got to such a head before it was discovered, that it was impossible to save that elegant building; but by the activity of the inhabitants, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the flames were prevented from spreading any farther.

For some time past we have been told of an embarkation from New-York, which has at last sailed. It consisted of one hundred and forty sail, who left the Hook last Thursday fe'ennight. It is said that about eighty of the fleet were bound for Europe, but that the vessels with the troops, amounting to six thousand men, were supposed to be bound to the Southward.

In CONGRESS, *December* 27, 1779.

Resolved, That the Post-Office be so regulated, as that the post shall set out and arrive at the place where Congress shall be sitting twice in every week, to go as far as Boston, in the State of Massachusetts Bay, and to Charles-Town, in the State of South-Carolina.

That all Express riders in the pay of the United States be discharged, and that no established express riders be in future maintained at the public expence.

December 28. *Resolved*, That the rate of postage, until the farther order of Congress, be twenty prices upon the sums paid in the year 1775.

That single letters directed to any officer of the line, and all letters directed to general officers, or to officers commanding in a separate department, and all letters to and from the ministers, commissioners and secretaries of these United States at foreign Courts, be free.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The election of OFFICERS in the *American Philosophical Society* for the present year, will be held in their *Hall* on Friday next, agreeably to their rules, between the hours of *two* and *five* in the afternoon; and as it is proposed, at *three* o'clock, previous to the election, to introduce some important matters relative to a future intended CONSTITUTION of the Society, the Members are requested to attend punctually by that hour.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXI.

HAVING been, for some time, diverted from my course, to take a view of some particular matters, I now return to that which is the more general subject of these papers, The alliance of the States with France.

It has been shewn that the treaties which constitute this alliance have, for their principle, the most perfect equality and reciprocity of advantages. It remains to be observed, that the forms of the treaties is also good, and the language unambiguous. This has not been the case with most treaties that the world has ever known.

Before the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, the spirit and principle of negotiation was little understood in Europe, and no one treaty well conceived and properly drawn up had existed. Indeed, though this was a good treaty, and has served for a model to others since, yet we do not find in the subsequent treaties, all that excellence of form, lucidity of order, precision of ideas, and clearness of language, which is necessary to secure against the misconstructions of the parties on either side, and to lay the foundation of a lasting tranquility.

The Abbe Mably observes, "that it is not so easy as one may suppose, to give a good form to a treaty which embraces many objects. How many plenipotentiaries, says that judicious writer, have well deserved the reputation which they have acquired, and yet have failed in this work! One is at a loss to follow them; no order in their ideas, no thread which connects the particulars; all is thrown out at random; the reader who would mean to understand, must begin by endeavouring to set in order a chaos, and sometimes he will end by seeing that he does not understand that which he had conceived he did understand. Such confusion in a treaty infallibly announces, that the ministers have negotiated at hazard, and without having any certain and precise ideas of the affairs with which they were entrusted. Some are willing to impress on their treaties that character of finesse and subtility, which they have employed in the course of their negotiation. They avoid the proper terms even when they have no interest to avoid it; they affect obscurity, and speak nothing fully out. We must divine their meaning, and yet cannot flatter ourselves that we shall be able to divine it. They tell you of a minister of Italy, who boasted with much self-approbation that he had never spoken, on critical conjunctures, but in such a manner that it might be interpreted in either way. Ambassadors cannot dress an article, without inserting in it some superfluous clause; and they prove, by this, that they do not understand the affairs of which they treat. Frequently little matters are inflated by them, their vanity leading them to consider these as important objects: they apprehend that their negotiations will acquire the more majesty, and they do but discover the littleness of their own minds."

So far the judicious Abbe: And without doubt, there is great force of truth in these words; for, to make an able negotiator, it is requisite that he understand the commercial and territorial interests of the respective states; what it may be necessary to acquire, to give stability and safety to his own cause; what it may be proper to cede, in order to remove suspicion and jealousy from the minds of the enemy; and what may be the interests and the sentiments of the neighbouring powers, with regard to the stipulations of the treaty. Nor is it enough to comprehend the present interests and views of the several states, but also to perceive the springing and possible interests that may exist in future, so as to adjust the articles of the treaty with regard to these, and to lay the foundation of a general and lasting concord. When these are understood, it is requisite to be able to condense the ideas, and to bring them clearly to one point of view; to give paucity, and at the same time arrangement to the articles. For, as an army drawn up in order, whether in square, wedge, or in column, or with wing and main battle, can be taken in by the most simple eye; and, as in the discourse of an orator, the arguments placed in their proper order, they may be clearly perceived by the minds of the audience, so in any treaty, a noble outline and just order is requisite, that it may be comprehended by the most simple nation.

The language of the treaty is also worthy of attention. For, as in contracts between individuals, a term not known to the law, or a dubious expression, may be the foundation of expensive lawsuits between the parties, so in a compact between nations, the ambiguity of a single phrase may give rise to long contests. In the treaty of Aix la Chapelle between France and England, an article relative to the limits of their possessions in North-America had this expression "That all things should be upon the same footing they were, or *ought to be*, before the war." These words, *ought to be*, which inadvertently had crept into the article, seemed fair and reasonable in themselves; but, when each party came to apply them, they had different ideas of what *ought to be*, and to determine this was the subject of a new war, which, as it turned out, not less than ten years, and the blood of thousands shed on both sides, was able to extinguish.

I have considered with attention those treaties which subsist between France and these States, and I find them drawn up in a manner very masterly. The ministers appear to have understood, to the most minute particulars, the interests of France and of these States; and we know that a perfect knowledge is the foundation of what is excellent in every performance of the mind. The poet tells us, that "good sense is the principle and foundation of good writing *," and, "that if we are masters of our subject, we shall be able to find out apt expressions †;" and St. Luke tells us, that he undertakes to write his gospel, "because he had perfect knowledge of these matters."

The affairs of America and France were well understood by those concerned in drawing up these treaties. The plan is extensive and comprehends every possible interest of the two nations, not only for the present, but for the future time. The ideas are precise, with regard to these interests. The order is luminous; the language is unambiguous and clear. I do not find one term, on which the wit of man, serving the purposes of his dishonesty, can raise a dubious construction. This will appear to the world to constitute no mean part of the excellence of the stipulations; for while it reflects honour on those who were engaged to draw them up, it has laid the foundation of a harmony which may be perdurable. There can be no debate between the spirit and the letter of the treaties; and the minds of men being perfectly satisfied with regard to the intention of them, will be disposed to observe, with good faith, the alliance which they have established. THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* ——— *Sapere est, recte scribendi*
Principium & fons.——— Hor. Sat.
† ——— *Si recta potenter erit res,*
Verba non invita sequentur.——— Hor. Ar. Po.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

The following instances of Public Virtue and Generosity, which have been exhibited in the old World, may perhaps excite a similar spirit among some of our Countrymen.—Your inserting them in your paper, will oblige

Your humble Servant, Y. Z.

CHARLES V. Emperor of Germany, being reduced to great distress by the unhappy expedition of Tunis, experienced a powerful succour in money from the *Fuggers*, a single family of merchants only, but at that time the most opulent and distinguished traders of Augsburg. For the security and re-payment of those large sums, wherewith they had supplied the government, his Imperial Majesty gave them written obligations, under his royal hand and seal. To give a demonstration of their zeal to the interest of their country, and their inviolable attachment to the person of his Majesty, these merchants requested the Emperor, as he was one day taking an airing by their house, to do them the honour to regale himself, to which his Majesty readily condescended. After the collation was over, those merchants desired permission of the Emperor to burn a faggot of cinnamon in the hall where the entertainment was made, not only with intent to administer all they could to his Majesty's delight, but to give further proof of their hearty affection to his person and government; which they did, by bundling up those bonds of security they had taken for their money with the faggot, and set fire to them before the Emperor's face.

Another instance, not less remarkable, is that of the memorable *James Cœur*, a merchant of Bruges. This gentleman alone, by the wisdom of his councils and the certainty of his cash, humbled the House of Burgundy, secured the Crown of France to the lawful heir of Charles VII. and by him to the branches of Valois and Bourbon, who succeeded.

The conduct of the merchants of St. Malo is another example worthy attention. Those gentlemen, being highly exasperated by the demand made at the Congress of Gertruydenburgh to Lewis IV. of employing his troops to compel his grandson Philip V. then King of Spain, to abandon the Crown, united all their profits together, which they had made by trade in the Spanish Colonies in America, and generously laid thirty-two millions in gold at the foot of the throne; and that at a time too, when the finances of France were totally exhausted by a series of unsuccessful events. Which succour, being timely applied, vigorously renewed the war, and answered the end of that nation.

Sir Henry Vane, father to the *Lord Barnard*, was made Treasurer of the Navy, by patent, for life, by Charles I. which place he held till the first wars between the English and Dutch. The fees of his office were at that time *four pence per pound*, which, by reason of the war, amounted to no less, honestly, than 20 or 30,000 pounds *per ann.* *Sir Henry Vane* looked upon it as too much for a private subject, and very generously gave up his patent to the then Parliament, desiring but 2000l. *per ann.* for an agent he had bred up to the whole business, and the remainder to go to the public. This was done, and the method of a fixed salary has continued ever since in that office.

CAME to the House of the Subscriber, in Monaghan Township, York County, about the 29th of October, 1779, a BLACK HORSE, about 13 hands high, branded on the off shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ JAMES ADAMS.

CAME to plantation of the subscriber, in East-Cain township, Chester county, some time in November, six CATTLE, viz. four Steers and two Heifers, one with a bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and them away.

§ JOHN HOOPES junior.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, the first of July last, a black and white BULL, about two years old; also six SHEEP, of different marks. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay the charges, and take them away. DAVID STEPHENS. §

CAME to to the plantation of the subscriber, in Norriton, Philadelphia county, the beginning of July last, a red BULL CALF. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ ROBERT CURRY.

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books, in large or small Quantities; New-England and Manson's Primers; Seaman's Daily Assistant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys LINEN RAGS.

An Office for the Sale of Real Estates

IS now kept by the subscribers, in Race-street, between Front and Second streets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other instruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inspection of Peter Thomson, who has had long experience in that business, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the possessors of deeds, and inform such what will be necessary to remedy such defect.

All persons having real estates, such as houses and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, pasture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to sell and dispose of, are desired to give in writing a true description of the houses, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the lowest prices they will take, in order that purchasers may have an opportunity of speedy information, attended with as little trouble as possible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the subscribers at their office, or at the Coffee-house. Those who please to favour them in placing their money out at interest, may be assured they will take the greatest care in procuring them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise. And they beg leave to return their thanks to those gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the sale of their real estates, &c. and request a continuance of their favour, and shall at all times be obliging to purchasers.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houses and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Virginia States, for sale. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on the 11th of November, 1779, A BAY HORSE. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB HONNOLD. ¶

WAS taken up near the Swedes Church, a sorrel MARE, supposed to be about six years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in a short time, by

§ JAMES SHILLINGFORD.

THE Commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, take this method to inform the taxable inhabitants of said county of the days of appeal, and where held, for the first Continental Tax for the Year 1779.

For Lower Merion, Lower Dublin, Kingsessing and Passyunk, in the upper chamber of the Court-house, on Monday, the 27th December 1779.

For Blockley, Oxford, Bristol and Cheltenham, on Tuesday the 28th.

For North, High Street and Upper Delaware Wards, on Wednesday the 29th.

For Dock, Walnut, Chestnut and Lower Delaware Wards, on Thursday the 30th.

For the Northern Liberties, East and West, and Moyamensing, on Friday the 31st.

For Mulberry, South and Middle Wards, on Monday, the 10th of January next.

For the following townships, at the house of Jacob Wentz, jun. in Worcester township; viz.

For Providence, Marlborough, Frederick, Upper and Lower Salford, Upper Hanover and Hatfield townships, on Tuesday, the 4th of January next.

For Douglass, Upper Merion, Whitpain, Frankford and New Hanover, Limerick, Perkiomen and Skippack, Gwinedth, Montgomery and Franconia townships, on Wednesday, the 5th of January.

For Plymouth, Norriton, Worcester and Towamensing townships, on Thursday, the 6th.

For the remaining townships at the house of John Hesser, in Germantown, viz.

For Upper Dublin, Horsham, Whitemarsh, Roxborough, Biberry and Springfield townships, on Friday, the 7th of January next.

For Germantown, Manor of Moreland and Abington townships, on Saturday, the 8th.

The appeals to begin each day at nine o'clock in the morning.

All persons having estates in townships or wards where they do not reside will take notice, that there is no transfer of property, each estate must pay the tax in the township or ward where it is. It is expected that all persons intending to appeal will attend on the days appointed, as they cannot be heard any other time, it being absolutely necessary that the tax be collected and paid into the Treasury with the utmost expedition.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, junior, Clerk.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States. *Extract from the Minutes,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

RICE, by the barrel or quantity,
And INDIGO,
To be SOLD by
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
At his STORE. ‡

Just imported in the Sloop FAVOURITE, now lying at the upper side of Market-street Wharff,
A Quantity of ALLOM SALT,
And TO BE SOLD by
JOSEPH CARSON.

THE Clerk of the Market, in pursuance of his duty, and special direction to enforce the laws preventing abuses in the Markets and sale of provision, now gives this public notice, That he is resolved to prosecute any persons offending against the laws, without respect of persons: And that none may plead ignorance in future, thinks proper to inform them, in this public manner, what actions are by law made offences, and how punishable, viz.

First. The purchasing any provisions or victuals whatsoever, for the food of man, at their own houses, in the streets, at any wharves, taverns, ferry-houses, or other places than the public Market-houses.

Secondly. The making any bargain for any such provisions or victuals, before the same shall be brought for sale into the public Markets.

Thirdly. The endeavouring to enhance the price of the above articles, or dissuading any persons from bringing their provisions to Market for sale.

Fourthly. The purchasing the above articles to sell again, within four miles of the Court-House, except they are tavern-keepers, butchers acting in their trade, or hucksters after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The punishments inflicted by law are, for the first offence a forfeiture of the value of the articles forestalled or regrated, and imprisonment for two months; and accumulated punishments for a repetition of the offences.

The great advantages the inhabitants of the city, as well as those of the country, would reap from observing these regulations, would soon make all compulsion of law unnecessary: But the subscriber is resolved to do his duty in this respect; and after this notification, no citizen can take it hard if he or his servant, found in the breach of the law, are prosecuted. And he expects that such of the inhabitants as wish to see abuses prevented, and a fair general plan of sale promoted, will not only comply strictly with the law themselves, but discountenance, and enable the subscriber to punish, those who do otherwise.

ROBERT SMITH, Clerk.

AT a meeting of the Magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, the 17th December, 1779, taking into consideration the price allowed by Act of Assembly for Sweeping Chimneys, being not sufficient to engage a proper number of Sweeps for that purpose at this season of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney, from this day to the first of February next. JOHN ORD, President.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,
In Burlington county, near Mount-Holly.

AN excellent Bay STALLION, for covering and riding; he trots and canters exceeding well: Called Jupiter, rising five years old, full fourteen hands and a half high, and is well made in proportion to his height. His sire is a Briton's colt, and is warranted to be a sound horse. ¶ 1w. JOSEPH BUDD, junior.

December 17, 1779.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, A certain JOHN ROBERTS, a mill-wright by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied behind; he wore when he went away light coloured clothes, rode a small sorrel horse, and is supposed to be gone to North-Carolina. Whoever takes up the said John Roberts, and delivers him in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, paid by

JAMES UNDERWOOD.
¶ Constable of the township of Merion.

December 15, 1779.

TO BE LETT,
And entered on immediately,
The BUNCH of GRAPES Tavern,

In Third-street, between Market and Arch streets: Enquire of JOHN BENEZET, at the North-East Corner of Front and Pine-streets. ‡

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, living in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old rising six, he has a small star in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the shoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horse and Thief, and reasonable charges, paid by

* ANDREW OLIPHANT.

TUTORS WANTED,
In the several SCHOOLS *of the* UNIVERSITY
in PHILADELPHIA.

TUTORS, qualified to teach the *Latin Language*, *English*, *Writing*, *Arithmetic* and the *Mathematics*, are wanted at the University in Philadelphia. Such Persons as shall think proper to offer their Services in this Seminary of Learning, which it is intended shall be put on the most respectable Footing, are desired to apply to the Rev. Dr. EWING, the Rev. Mr. WHITE, and the Rev. Mr. WEIBERG, a Committee appointed by the Trustees for this Purpose.

New-Castle, November 22, 1779.

WHEREAS the messuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Dirrickson, Joshua North, John Allman, Christopher Willson, John Gregory and Isaac Attwood, all late of the county aforesaid, forfeited to the Delaware State by virtue of an Act of Assembly thereof, have been sold by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose. This is therefore to notify all persons claiming any right or title to, interest in, or profits arising out of any messuages, lands or tenements, sold as the property of any of the persons afore-named, or having any accounts, debts or demands against any of the said persons, that the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New-Castle will sit at the Court-house in the town of New-Castle, on Wednesday, the 19th of January next, as well to receive the claims of any person or persons respecting the title of any messuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, so sold as aforesaid, as to adjust and settle any accounts, debts, dues or demands against all or any of the persons aforenamed, whose estates have become forfeited as aforesaid, according to the directions of an act of Assembly of the said State.

By order of the Court aforesaid,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may in anywise concern, That NATHANIEL FALCONER and JOHN REDMAN preferred a petition to the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, some time since, praying a law might pass for shutting up a road laid out through Nathaniel Falconer's land, in the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, from the Wissahiccon road to another road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown. So that all those who think themselves injured by it, are desired to make their objections at the next sitting of the General Assembly, and shew cause, if any they have, why a law should not pass for shutting up the said road. *6w.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hath been pleased to appoint the subscriber Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia, according to an act of General Assembly passed the 26th ult. entituled, "An Act for the effectual suppression of public auctions and vendues, &c.

HE therefore takes this earliest opportunity of informing the public: And that his store, at the corner of Front and South-streets, will be open for the reception of all such goods as are to be disposed of agreeable to said act, where constant attendance will be given, until a more centrical store can be procured, which will be as soon as possible. He likewise will give his attendance at the Coffee-house (in Coffee-house hours) when he may be spoke with, attend sales there, or where it may best suit the owners of such property as the said act admits of for sale. And the public may be assured that, with a strict adherence to said act, every thing for their satisfaction respecting said office will be done, in the power of their most obedient humble servant,

Dec. 4, 1779. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. ‡

East Whiteland, Chester County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the stables of the subscriber, on the 24th day of November last, a sorrel MARE, supposed to be five years old this grass, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a small blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is desired to come to the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, agreeable to the laws of this State.

§ PETER MATHER.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white spot in her forehead, white across her shoulders, with a brown spot in the white, white under her belly, and also white hind feet and tail; she is a remarkable small cow, and the horns particularly are very small and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the said cow to the subscriber shall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reasonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the said cow may be found, shall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

CAME to the Plantation of JOHN HANNIS, in Passyunk township, two small BULLS. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CAME to the PLANTATION of the SUBSCRIBER, in Cheltenham township, about the twentieth of last month, a large WHITE HORSE. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS CARROLL. *Dec.* 10. *

WAS impressed by Samuel Boutcher, Waggon-master, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, A light brown stray HORSE, about eight years old, a few white hairs on his forehead, and grey hairs at the root of his tail, a natural pacer. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

Nov. 3, 1779. SAMUEL BOUTCHER.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth-streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by

‡5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by
RICHARD FOOTMAN,
At his Commission Store, in Second street, below Market-street,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Callicoes and Cottons, Irish Linnens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyson Tea, &c. Also, A large Assortment of Knives and Forks.

A NEGROE MAN to hire out. He is a Baker by Trade, but very handy at all Kinds of Labour. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2587.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.

A BILL *to incorporate the German Society, contributing for the Relief of diſtreſſed Germans in the State of Pennſylvania.*

Printed for conſideration againſt the next meeting of the the General Aſſembly, January 19, 1780.

THOMAL PAINE, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

WHEREAS the arrival of Germans from Europe, and the numerous ſettlements made by them in Pennſylvania, have greatly contributed to the preſent wealth and ſtrength of this State, and the means of encouraging theſe foreigners to come and ſettle amongſt us, by removing or leſſening their diſtreſſes in a new country, have on ſundry occaſions deſervedly engaged the attention of the former government of this country:

AND WHEREAS a number of German inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, on behalf of themſelves and others herein after-mentioned, have repreſented andſhewn, that ſome time in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four, moved by the ſufferings of their countrymen then newly arrived, they formed themſelves into a charitable Society, under the name of "The German Society at Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania," and by voluntary ſubſcriptions, and ſtated contributions from time to time, ſupplied the poor, the ſick and otherwiſe diſtreſſed Germans brought to the city of Philadelphia, and have aided and aſſiſted ſuch paſſengers as, for want of acquaintance with the language and laws of the country, were in danger of being oppreſſed; that for this purpoſe they have appointed four general meetings in the year of the members of the Society, and as many meetings of their officers and committees as from time to time may be found neceſſary; that they have purchaſed two contiguous lots in the city of Philadelphia, in order to build thereon, and have it in view to purchaſe more ground for the reception and accommodation of their countrymen when need ſhall be, and to found ſchools and ſeminaries of learning and a library: Wherefore they have humbly prayed that they may be incorporated by a law for this purpoſe.

Be it therefore enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that Lewis Weiſs, Henry Keppele, Chriſtian Snyder, David Shaffer, George C. Reinhold, Caſper Geyer, Chriſtian Dirick, Chriſtopher Ludwick, Philip Ulrick, Elias L. Twitchel, Frederic Hagner, George Walker, George Knor, Frederic Phile, Peter Paris, Jacob Graff, Chriſtopher Kucher, Henry W. Stiegel, Martin Noll, John Philip De Haas, Emanuel Frederic Weckerly, Frederic Snyder, Henry Keppele, jun. Henry Muhlenberg, Matthias Landenberger, Frederick Hailer, John Fritz, William Young, jun. Philip Mertz, Samuel Reicher, Daniel Wiſtar, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Stoy, Peter Dick, Michael Shubart, Martin Rols, Frederic Antis, John Steinmetz, Sebaſtian Muſſler, Reinhart Kahmer, Philip Yoſt, Jacob Bentz, Jacob Working, Philip Hall, George D. Seickel, Conrad Lambarter, Philip Hoyl, Jacob Shallus, Iſaac Melchior, George Kuffer, Adam Zantzinger, Jacob Frank, John C. Kunge, Andrew Burkhard, Adam Foulk, Henry Kammerer, George G. Woelpper, Henry Leuthauſer, Zacharias Endre, Francis C. Haſſenclever, Charles W. Nuſhag, George Stounfelt, Chriſtleib Bartling, Chriſtopher Lochner, Henry Muhlenberg, jun. Peter Kreſs, George Forebach, Peter Ozeas, Jacob Kehmle, Adam Hubley, jun. Daniel Draw, Peter Dietrick, H. Weinkauff, Jacob Geiger, George Heidel, Charles Stoltz, Andrew Geyer, Peter Kraft, John Geier, George Seitz, John Cauffman, Charles Ciſt, Melchior Steiner, Jacob Wagner, Daniel Schmeier, John Egner, Henry Egner, John Martin, Matthias Gaumer, Henry Gaumer, Peter Kaiſer, John Klein; Adam Deſch, Conrad Meitzler, Henry Meitzler, Henry Knabenberger, Henry Geiger, William Rodiger, Caſper Singer, Frederic Seiger, Jacob Rebſum, Frederic Auguſt Muhlenberg, Godfrey Buckens, George Sneider, George Dowig, Jacob Eckfeldt, Henry Handſhuts, Godfrey Schwing, John Conrad Zollikoffer, and George Knabenberger, and their ſucceſſors, duly choſen and appointed in ſuch manner and form as hereinafter is mentioned and directed, be, and they are hereby made and conſtituted a corporation, and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance for ever, by the name, ſtile and title of "The German Society, contributing for the relief of diſtreſſed Germans in the ſtate of Pennſylvania."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors, by the name, ſtile and title aforeſaid, ſhall forever hereafter be perſons able and capable in law, as well to take, receive and hold all and all manner of lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchiſes and other hereditaments, which at any time or times heretofore have been granted, bargained, ſold, enfeoffed, releaſed, deviſed, or otherwiſe conveyed, to the ſame German Society, or to any perſon or perſons for their uſe, or in truſt for them; and the ſame lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchiſes and other hereditaments, are hereby veſted and eſtabliſhed in the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors for ever; and the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors are hereby declared to be ſeiſed and poſſeſſed of ſuch eſtate or eſtates therein, as in and by the reſpective grants, bargains, ſales, enfeoffments, releaſes, deviſes, or other conveyances thereof, is or are declared, limited and expreſſed; as alſo that the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors, at all times hereafter, ſhall be capable and able to purchaſe, have, receive, take, hold and enjoy in fee ſimple, or of any other leſſer eſtate or eſtates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchiſes and other hereditaments, by the gift, grant, bargain, ſale, alienation, enfeoffment, releaſe, confirmation or deviſe, of any perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, capable and able to make the ſame: And further, That the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors may take and receive any ſum or ſums of money, and any manner and portion of goods and chattels, that ſhall be given or bequeathed to them by any perſon or perſons, bodies corporate or politic, capable to make a gift or bequeſt thereof; ſuch money, goods and chattels to be laid out by them in a purchaſe or purchaſes of lands, tenements, meſſuages, houſes, rents annuities, or other hereditaments, to them and their ſucceſſors forever; or the monies lent on intereſt, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, according to the articles and bye-laws of the ſaid ſociety, and the intention of the donors.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That at every of the four quarterly meetings of the ſaid ſociety, that is to ſay, on the day next after Chriſtmas day, the day of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the day of St. John the Baptiſt, and the day of St. Michael the Arch-Angel, or when either of thoſe days ſhall happen to be on a Sunday, then on the day following, each and every of the members of the ſaid ſociety may propoſe any perſon or perſons to be ballotted for as a member of the ſaid ſociety or corporation, and ſuch perſon or perſons ſo propoſed and ballotted for, upon being elected by two-thirds in number of the members preſent, by ballot as aforeſaid, *and ſigning the ſubſcription and articles of the ſaid ſociety*, ſhall, from thenceforth, become a member of the ſaid corporation, and not otherwiſe.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the members of the ſaid corporation ſhall not at any time hereafter be leſs than ſeventy five in number; but that the ſame corporation may at any time conſiſt of any larger or greater number of members whatſoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the rents, profits and intereſt, ariſing from the ſaid real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid corporation, ſhall, by the officers of the ſaid corporation and their ſucceſſors, to be by them choſen and appointed in ſuch manner and form as herein after is directed and required, from time to time, be applied for the relief and ſupport of poor and diſtreſſed Germans arriving in this State from parts beyond the ſea, for the erecting and ſupporting ſchools and ſeminaries of learning and a library, within this State, for the better educating and inſtructing the children and youth of the Germans and deſcendants of Germans, and in building, repairing and maintaining ſchool-houſes, and other houſes neceſſary for the purpoſes aforeſaid, for ſalaries to ſchoolmaſters and teachers, and for ſuch other charitable uſes as are conformable to the true deſign and intent of the ſame ſociety.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in the diſpoſal and application of the public monies of the ſaid corporation, or in the making ſale or diſpoſition of any part or parcel of the real or perſonal eſtate of the ſaid corporation, for any of the purpoſes aforeſaid, the conſent and concurrence of the major part of the members of the ſaid ſociety or corporation met at ſome one of their quarterly meetings, ſhall be had and obtained.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid corporation and their ſucceſſors, or the majority of ſuch as ſhall be convened at the four quarterly meetings of the ſaid ſociety, ſhall be authoriſed and impowered, and they are hereby authoriſed and impowered to make rules, bye-laws and ordinances, and to do every thing needful for the good government and ſupport of the affairs of the ſaid corporation. Provided always, That the ſaid bye-laws, rules and ordinances, or any of them, be not repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth; and that all their proceedings be fairly and regularly entered in a book to be kept for that purpoſe; and that on the general meeting of the members of the ſaid ſociety or corporation, on the day following Chriſtmas-day as aforeſaid, they be authoriſed and impowered to elect and chooſe by ballot one Preſident, one Vice-preſident, ſix Overſeers, a Treaſurer, two Secretaries, one Sollicitor and one Deacon; the ſaid officers to be inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and to remain in office, without being re-elected, until the next meeting of the ſaid corporation on the day following Chriſtmas-day in the next year; and in caſe of the death, or refuſal to ſerve, of any one or more of the officers ſo choſen, his or their place ſo dying or refuſing ſhall be ſupplied by an election in like manner at the next quarterly meeting, and the perſon or perſons ſo choſen ſhall remain in his ſaid office, by virtue of the ſaid election, until the next Chriſtmas meeting aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid corporation and their ſucceſſors ſhall have full power and authority to make, have and uſe one common ſeal, with ſuch device and inſcription as they ſhall think proper, and the ſame to break, alter and renew, at their pleaſure.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid corporation and their ſucceſſors, by the name, ſtile and title aforeſaid, ſhall be able and capable in law to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded in any court or courts, before any judge or judges, juſtice or juſtices, in all and all manner of ſuits, complaints, pleas, cauſes, matters and demands, of whatſoever kind, nature or form they may be; and all and every matter and thing therein to do, in as full and effectual a manner as any other perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, within this Commonwealth may or can do.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the clear yearly value or income of the meſſuages, houſes, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, and real or perſonal eſtate of the ſaid corporation, ſhall not exceed the ſum of lawful money of Pennſylvania, to be taken and eſteemed, excluſive of the monies ariſing from annual or other ſtated ſubſcriptions and payments; which ſaid monies ſhall be received by the Treaſurer of the ſaid corporation, and diſpoſed of by him upon the order of the other officers, or the majority of them, in the manner herein before deſcribed, purſuant to a vote or votes of the members of the ſaid ſociety appropriating the ſame, at one of their quarterly meetings.

From the PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

DEBATES *in the* HOUSE OF LORDS *on the* ADDRESS *in anſwer to His* BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SPEECH *of November 28, 1778.*

(Continued from our laſt.)

EARL *of Briſtol* ſaid, he would never ſit ſilent when ſuch groſs impoſitions were attempted to be put on their Lordſhips, and the nation at large. He had declared his intention of reſerving what he had to offer upon the ſubject of the navy for a ſeparate day. He now repeated that aſſertion, and aſſured the noble Earl [Sandwich] that however he might endeavour to miſrepreſent his words, or make little of ſuch an enquiry if the noble Lord himſelf did not take ſome ſtep to bring it before that Houſe, he pledged himſelf, be his health ever ſo indifferent (ſo that illneſs did not render it impoſſible for him to attend) in order to give his ſentiments, ſentiments ariſing from the very beſt information that could be procured, he would himſelf do that friendly office for the noble Lord. Perhaps the noble Lord was not ſo eager as he ſeemed to be: He did not mean to trouble their Lordſhips when he roſe the firſt time, but now he was up, nothing ſhould prevent him from ſpeaking his mind.

The enquiry, though directed to matters much more comprehenſive, including the conduct of miniſters themſelves, he declared pointed to the matter particularly alluded to by the noble Earl; the conduct of the commanders in the naval engagement off Breſt. The truth was, that Mr. Keppel aſſured him, he would never reſume the command of the weſtern ſquadron till that affair was thoroughly enquired into, and ſifted to the bottom. He could never think of ſerving with a man who had openly attacked him in the public papers by name, and had acknowledged it under his hand: The perſon he meant was the Vice-Admiral of the blue; and for his part [Lord Briſtol] he thought the Admiral's reſolution was founded in prudence and good ſenſe; for how was it poſſible that any ſucceſs could be expected from perſons ſerving under ſuch circumſtances of enmity, and ſo widely differing in opinion?

His Lordſhip ſaid, he would never eſteem a fleet upon paper. It was the condition of the ſhips, the way they were manned, both as to number and quality; whether with a diſproportion of landmen and ordinary ſeamen, that conſtituted the effective ſtrength of a fleet, not the mere number of ſhips, their rates, or weight of metal, &c.

The noble Earl had ſtated the number of ſhips of the line, which conſtituted the effective part of the Britiſh navy in 1759, the fourth year of the late glorious war, and at the ſame time artfully declined ſaying how many ſhips of the line we had manned and ready for actual ſervice at preſent. Let Lords recollect what was the language of the noble Earl the preceding year, and let them compare it with the preſent ſtate of the fleets of Britain and France. We were then to have eighty ſhips of the line ready for ſea, by the end of the preſent year; we then were and would be ſuperior to any force France or Spain could ſend againſt us; but inſtead of eighty line of battle ſhips, we had not ſixty; and inſtead of being ſuperior to the united force of the Houſe of Bourbon, we were not, as had been fully proved in the courſe of the ſummer, equal even to France alone. The noble Earl's plauſibility and affected candour ſhould not impoſe upon him, or gain a moment's credit in his mind. The noble Earl talked very coolly, and pretended that he had no objection to an enquiry, though he would not move for one. By this conduct, the noble Earl was guilty of a ſhameful neglect of duty. He ſhould immediately have moved for an enquiry into the affair of the 27th of July, as the only means of preventing the interference of party or faction, to mix itſelf in the matter. The nation ought to be informed, and it was highly criminal, in his opinion, to attempt to keep it in the dark.

His Lordſhip concluded his ſpeech, with expreſſing his hopes that the real authors of our preſent calamities would be diſcovered, whenever the day of national enquiry came; and that, as a conſequence of it, they would

meet with a punishment suited to the atrocity of their crimes, their intrigues, whispers, and dark cabals.

Earl of Sandwich in reply said, he had not altered his opinion respecting the impropriety and inexpediency of an enquiry into the affair of the 27th of July, though he had no objection to an enquiry which might be directed against himself, in either his cabinet or official situation. If we had not actually come off victors, by destroying, &c. so many of the enemy's ships, the consequences were, in every other beneficial respect, equal to a victory. We obliged the enemy to retire into port; and when the squadron went out a second time, D'Orvilliers was no longer to be seen or heard of, by which means our commerce was effectually protected, and that of our foes almost entirely ruined. He was satisfied, that both the Admiral and Vice-Admiral performed their duty; and how any implication of censure could lay on either party, till the affair was enquired into, was more than he had the sagacity to discover. He was upon very delicate ground indeed, but as he found himself called upon in such a particular manner by the noble Earl who spoke last, he thought it his duty to say a word or two on the subject, lest it might get out that his silence imported any or the least degree of blame on either of the gentlemen.

No man living had a higher opinion of the Admiral than he had, respecting his ability and gallantry as a seaman, and his veracity as a man. Upon the same ground, arising from a like degree of knowledge, he was justified in a similar opinion respecting the Vice-Admiral, who likewise, he had every reason to believe, acquitted himself with honour; besides, in the Admiral's official letter he expressed his highest approbation of the conduct of all the officers of the squadron, among whom the Vice-Admiral must of course be included. The Commander in Chief's letter, if no other ground of justification existed, was, with him, a sufficient reason for not calling for an enquiry.

He had many other strong motives which induced him to be totally averse to an enquiry; a few of which, with their Lordship's permission, he should take leave to enumerate.

An enquiry, he said, would be as mischievous as another defeat; he meant, he said, of as bad consequence as a defeat, because it would divide the officers and seamen into factions and private cabals, according to their respective sentiments, than which nothing could have a worse tendency, or might produce more pernicious effects; but suppose it did not, such an enquiry would take up a great deal of time, would require the attendance of all the principal officers from their proper duty, whose presence and services against the common enemy would be wanting; and would in a great measure retard, and perhaps defeat, all the measures of the ensuing spring and summer. He did not speak speculatively, but from facts of which himself was a witness, and from a thorough conviction, from past experience, that similar causes would, in a greater or less degree, produce similar effects. Such precisely were the consequences of the enquiry into the miscarriage of Matthews and Lestock, in the Mediterranean; the navy was split into parties and factions, the absence of the principal officers, present or absent on that day, was necessary, either as judges or witnesses, by which the naval armaments were neglected, or suffered to stand still; the enquiry raised a kind of commotion in the nation, every person almost taking one side or the other; and at the conclusion no one good purpose was answered, but the whole terminated to the dissatisfaction of the nation, and established no one rule whatever, which might serve to lead or direct the conduct of naval commanders, or those serving under them, in future.

The Duke of Bolton said, he was for both a public enquiry into the conduct of ministers, and a particular one relative to the transaction which had now so long furnished the subject of debate. He said he entertained the highest esteem and respect for the Admiral, whose name had been so often mentioned, was thoroughly sensible of the deserts of the Vice Admiral, and was heartily sorry that there had been any occasion given for a difference of opinion between them. Yet he could easily conceive, as a professional man, that such a difference might arise. It was well known, he said, that in naval engagements with France, it was the general plan with their Admirals and Commanders to avoid coming to an engagement; and when from necessity they were compelled to engage, it was equally notorious, that from the construction of their ships, and their mode of attack, which was chiefly directed against the sails and rigging, they had, except in very few instances, been able to avoid a decisive engagement: indeed, the fact was, that although many of our ships were enabled to come up, and force them to defend themselves, he did not recollect more than one or two instances, where the whole body, engaged with an equal, or nearly an equal, number of the enemy, came up time enough, when the enemy wished to retreat or fly.

After his Grace had expressed his sentiments on this subject, he proceeded to answer the speech delivered by the noble Earl at the head of the admiralty. The noble Earl's arguments, he observed, went to condemn all enquires, however just or necessary; he said, that an enquiry would probably be the cause of splitting the navy into factions; that it would keep the officers from their duty; that it would produce a public ferment; and more than all, that it would retard the necessary measures for defeating the designs of the common enemy; and, of course, give them an advantage over us, which every other circumstance united to deny. Before he proceeded further, he contended, that these reasons militated against every enquiry, though attended with the most attrocious circumstances of treachery, cowardice, or criminal neglect. But the noble Earl had referred to a case in point, in support of his arguments, the affair of Lestock and Matthews. Now every material objection and inconvenience felt upon that occasion might be avoided; for the real cause of the difficulties so much pressed by the noble Earl might be easily remedied, by having the enquiry at Portsmouth or Plymouth, where the officers might, till real operations at sea became necessary, be employed in the discharge of their duty. In Matthews and Lestock's affair, the great mistake was, that the court-martial was held at Deptford, by which means the inconveniences so much dwelt on by the noble Earl were caused; and as to the difference of opinion among the officers, that was a matter unavoidable, because it was impossible to force the opinions or sentiments of professional men; in his opinion, therefore, the only sure means to reconcile them would be by a candid and fair enquiry, by which every dispassionate man would be enabled to ultimately judge for himself, after a full investigation, and hearing the parties in their defence.

His Grace reminded the noble Earl of his repeated boastings, and said he was astonished to hear his Lordship acknowledge, that decisive measures were not taken in time; that the fleet, previous to the declaration of the French minister, was not as strong as he thought it ought to have been; when he had heard the noble Earl so often in the course (in almost every stage) of the American contest, declare, and pledge himself to that House and the nation at large, that our navy was in a state every way answerable to the immediate services required of it; and likewise in such a state of preparation, that in case of a rupture with France or Spain, or the whole House of Bourbon, we should be able to defeat their utmost efforts.

His Grace next turned his attention to the comparative strength of the British and French navy, and after asking whether the former was equal to the latter in the East or West Indies, in America, or the Leeward Islands, answered his own question with an emphatic No! He contended, that upon enquiry, however confidently the noble Earl might have asserted the contrary, that the superiority was against us, though perhaps we had it in number, and that only by two or three ships: but, says his Grace, supposing we had the superiority over the French single handed, what will that amount to? Will he confine himself to that single position and endeavour to stifle and conceal the true question, depending between his Lordship and me upon a former occasion? Will he dare to assert, that our navy is superior to that of France and Spain united? That was my argument then, and I now repeat the question. The speech authorises me to put it, because, if the assurances of other powers, by which I presume Spain is meant, are not to be entirely relied upon, then a negative to this question will be an acknowledgment that the speech recommends measures which must of course terminate in our certain ruin and disgrace. He adverted again to the affair off Brest, and reminded their Lordships of his argument in a former debate, wherein he maintained that a superiority was necessary to ensure success in naval engagements; and that superiority being wanting on the 27th of July, he was free to declare, was the chief cause of the national disappointment; for he would never allow that it was the number of ships or guns, but the condition, &c. of the ships, and every thing dependent upon it, that a real superiority was grounded upon.

His Grace condemned the neglect of not having more Admirals in the engagement off Brest. He said, there ought to have been five or six; that it was impossible to bring up the several divisions in thick or bad weather, particularly if the ships were scattered, or at a distance. There was always a difference in the sailing of them, and the greater or lesser celerity of their manœuvres, which might breed confusion. He made use of the same observation respecting the fleet under Admiral Byron; on which, in case of any accident to the first or second in command, there would be but one flag to command twelve or thirteen ships of the line, which was the more inexcusable, when it was known that there were no less than forty-one Admirals on the list; and a recent appointment, by which Captain Lockart Ross was to be entrusted with twelve sail of the line. He knew that Captain Ross was a most able and active officer, and first on the Captain's list, but he could never approve of an appointment, which, in case of a disaster or engagement with an enemy, must subject the squadron to a most fatal confusion.

The noble Earl had himself acknowledged that we were inferior to France in the Mediterranean, a most shameful and criminal neglect! The trade carried on thither was one of the most valuable and beneficial branches of our commerce; it had been hitherto suitably attended to, and till the present war had never been so disgracefully neglected. The noble Earl had not been so ingenious respecting our maritime force in America; he must know that we were inferior in line of battle ships to France in that quarter of the globe, else why did Lord Howe attempt one of the most officer like manœuvres ever practised, in order to render his inferior force equal to that of D'Estaing of Rhode-Island, to be the better able to give the signals, and conduct the engagement? Did not he hoist his flag aboard a frigate for that purpose? And did not he thereby exhibit a proof of his gallantry and ability, as truly magnanimous as it was original? He bore the warmest testimony to the courage and capacity of that very great officer, and made do doubt, if the plan had not been rendered impracticable by the two fleets being separated by a violent storm, that it would have succeeded to the disgrace of France and the honour of the British flag. He insisted, that we were not superior in the West Indies, and as the best proof that we were not, he adverted to the late capture of Dominica.

His Grace laughed at the idea held out by the first Lord of the Admiralty, that we had more guns than the French in the engagement off Brest, on the 27th of July; and contended, that it was not a superiority worth mentioning; that to be equal in force, was to have thirty ships opposed to thirty ships, and so in proportion. He recommended, however, to the noble Earl, to beware not to trust too much to an equal force. We had too much to stake on a decisive naval engagement, to trust to the manifold hazards such a species of warfare was subject to. The old vulgar opinion, that one English ship could beat three French, though our seamen deserved such a compliment, was dangerous to rely on; if such absurdities came to mix in our councils, certain destruction would be the consequence; it should be likewise considered, that France only contended for additional power, while we were compelled to fight for our all. America was at first to have been frightened into submission by two regiments; afterwards it was to be conquered by 5000 men; the consequence of which bravado was, that our numerous forces found the conquest of America too difficult a task for them to atchieve. Let not their Lordships therefore despise France as an enemy, left in this instance Great-Britain should have much more serious cause to lament her ill-founded confidence, than she had already experienced in the case of America.

His Grace went over the ground of the debate last session relative to the sailing of the Toulon fleet, and the expediency of detaching the Portsmouth fleet, in order that Admiral Byron might reach New-York and reinforce Lord Howe, previous to the arrival of D Estaing in America; and after having contended that ministry had acted egregiously wrong, in almost every particular relative to the conduct of the navy, declared that the French were at this hour cruizing in the chops of the Channel, and that they were masters of the chops of the Channel, a circumstance entirely new in the history of our late wars, and which was a fresh ground for an impeachment.

After travelling over a most extensive field of naval politics, his Grace spoke to the King's speech, and descanted for some time on the words "conciliatory measures," it was true that ministry had last year, when they found themselves inadequate to the task of conquering America, sent out conciliatory propositions; such propositions, that if terms only half so advantageous to America had been held out by good men and men of character, men whom America could have confided in, three years ago, they would have been accepted with joy, and the vast expence of blood and money, which the contest had cost both Great-Britain and America, would have been saved. But it was madness to expect America to listen to any proposals made by men whom they knew to be the authors of all the mischief which had happened, and whom they also knew were hated and despised at home. His Grace concluded his speech with giving his negative to the address.

(To be Continued.)

Extracts from English Papers, dated in July and Aug. last.

LONDON.

A correspondent says, the American refugees are the persons who have principally and originally *deceived* this country. They first *deceived* ministers, who, listening to their *false tales*, adopted their mad theories, and have thereby almost ruined the nation, by attempting to put them into practice.

The public must have observed that the ministerial prints have, within these few days, become quite raving in their abuse of the minority. Such insanity shews that the *paymasters* of such writers are become desperate; that they are in a state of *forlorn hope*; that they find their credit with the people totally *ruined*; and knowing that the King reads news-papers, they take this method of attempting to continue the *imposition* of their own consequence upon his Majesty. How *lightly* they think of the King! In their convivial hours they scruple not to say, if they can keep the King, they care not a fig for the nation.

From the extract of a private letter from Hanover we have the following intelligence: That new levies, by order of the King of Great Britain, are raising with the greatest diligence; that all the regiments of horse and foot are ordered to be compleated with the utmost expedition. An augmentation is ordered of 14 men to each company, and that the new recruits are very diligent in learning their exercise under two English officers arrived there for that purpose; and if they are attacked, they will, from appearances, make a brave defence. As France is forming considerable magazines on the Rhine, they are not without apprehensions of the theatre of war being opened in the empire.

The Empress of Russia has given orders for 30,000 infantry to hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice. It is conjectured that this potent Princess means to assist Great-Britain against France and Spain, in case the two last mentioned powers shall refuse to listen to reasonable terms of accommodation.

It is with concern we hear from respectable authority, that the very important fortress of Gibraltar is actually besieged from sea by ten sail of the line, and from the land side by a very numerous army, accompanied with an immense train of artillery. And what makes this circumstance the more alarming is, that we have but one single ship of sixty guns, two frigates and two sloops of war on that station, or in the whole Mediterranean. A gentleman, well acquainted with that garrison, allows it to be impregnable to any land force; but if the Spaniards can at the same time invest it by a superior naval force, it must inevitably fall.

Affairs are growing fast to a crisis, that cannot fail to make people furious against the authors of public misfortunes. An offended nation will ferret out of their lurking holes those wretches, whose weakness or treachery has brought this great empire to its ruin. Administration foresee the storm, and they have endeavoured to prepare for it, by misleading the judgment of the public with hired publications, calculated to turn that national resentment which ought to fall upon themselves upon those illustrious patriots, who have so long forewarned their country of the inevitable misfortunes which administration have brought upon it. This is the scope and design of the History of Opposition, that lying record of the transactions of the last session. We hope, however, that our countrymen will suspend their judgment on this subject, as a History of Administration during the same period will soon convince an offended people where the hand of public vengeance ought to fall. That it may fall suddenly, is the sincere prayer of every one that loves his country.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 12.*

We hear that on Thursday afternoon last, as the ship Revolution, Capt. M Norton, was lying at anchor in the Delaware, a large cake of ice came across her cable, and cut the same, upon which she was ran ashore on Dunck's Bar, opposite Bombay-Hook. The ship and cargoe will, it is hoped, be saved, with the loss of her foremast cut, and mainmast carried away.

We have the satisfaction of informing our readers, that all the public papers and consular deeds were very fortunately saved, and a great part of the most valuable effects, at the late fire in Monsieur Holker's house.

At a Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, on Friday the 7th instant, at the University in this city, the election for the choice of officers for this year was held agreeable to their laws, when the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz.

Doctor Benjamin Franklin, President.
Doctor Thomas Bond, Sen. and David Rittenhouse, and James Wilson, Esquires, } Vice-Presidents.
Doctor William Smith, The Rev. Dr. John Ewing, Owen Biddle, Esquire, and The Rev. Mr. William White, } Secretaries.
Lewis Nicola, Esquire Doctor Samuel Duffield, and Doctor Benjamin Rush, } Curators.
John Lukens, Esquire, Treasurer.

*** The TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY meet at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, of which the several Members are hereby notified. *By Order of the Board,*

T. MATLACK.

Wilmington, in the Delaware State, Dec. 30, 1779.

The General Assembly of this State have appointed the Hon. John Dickinson, Nicholas Vandyke and Thomas M'Kean, Esquires, Delegates to represent this State in Congress for the ensuing year—And have also appointed the said Delegates, and George Latimer, Esquire, or any two of them, Commissioners on the part of this State, to

meet Commiſſioners from the ſeveral States, from New-Hampſhire to Virginia, incluſive, in Convention at Philadelphia the firſt Wedneſday in January, for effecting a general limitation of prices.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

As the following Obſervations were intended for general uſe, you are requeſted to give them a place in your next Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS ſeveral fires have lately happened in the city, it has naturally excited ſome attention and enquiry reſpecting the ſtate of the fire companies, and the engines and other apparatus under their care; from whence it appears, that the companies as well as the apparatus at the preſent time require conſiderable regulation and amendment.

Our fire companies a few years paſt had arrived at great improvement, and their care and activity was ſuch as had procured to Philadelphia, in this reſpect, the encomiums of her neighbours, as well as of foreigners; but perfection, however neceſſary as an object to be kept in view, yet the abſolute attainment of it is an idea not ſafely indulged either in private or public bodies: May we, therefore, with our former alacrity, continue to preſs forward in the paths of ſcience and public œconomy. With regard to the inſtitutions here ſpoken of, many circumſtances have occurred to impede their progreſs, ſuch as the intervention of the enemy, and other temporary difficulties; but now that we are favoured with a good degree of tranquility and leiſure, let us heartily exert ourſelves for their re-eſtabliſhment; the preſent ſtate of the city loudly calls upon us, and one would think that on the occaſion, that moſt powerful argument of ſelf intereſt would be a ſufficient tumulus to arouſe us.

Fires moſt commonly happen in the winter ſeaſon; ſeveral have already happened, and as the winter has not far elapſed, it is by no means improbable that others may yet happen; it is therefore to be wiſhed, that the members of the different fire companies would be all punctual in the attendance of their next meetings, and reviſe and conſider their former plans and proceedings, and enter into ſuch new reſolutions as may appear neceſſary; and by no means ſuffer any one of their engines to remain imperfect and uſeleſs, as is unhappily the caſe with ſeveral at this preſent time, by which means the late fire probably did much more damage than it otherwiſe would, and which, had the houſe been connected with a row of buildings, might probably have deſtroyed many more, to the great danger of the city; that the engines ſhould lay thus neglected is much to be regretted, and if the members of the companies to which they belong apprehend the repairs would be too expenſive, it would be well for them to promote a ſubſcription for the purpoſe, by which means they would no doubt ſpeedily and cheerfully receive the aſſiſtance of their fellow-citizens. As to ladders, there are perhaps enough of the largeſt kind already; but it may be well to conſider whether there might not be an advantage for each company to have one of a ſhorter length (having the lower end ſhod with iron pikes) that might be eaſily handled, and ſet to the firſt or ſecond ſtory; and alſo to be provided with ſaws, axes and ropes, which are generally wanted, and which, if put into the hands and care of ſuitable perſons, may be of ſingular ſervice. As there is a conſiderable complaint for want of fire buckets, and in caſe leather ones may not be readily obtained, perhaps wooden buckets, well ſecured with iron hoops, and lined inſide with old linen faſtened on with pitch or ſome good cement, might anſwer for ſome time. Legal compulſion for theſe purpoſes, although it might perhaps be juſtified upon the principles of public utility, might not perhaps be adviſeable; yet was the Society for inſuring Houſes to enter into a reſolution to inſure no houſe whatever, unleſs the owner would previouſly engage to provide himſelf with a certain number of buckets, according to the houſe or houſes he might inſure, to be kept either in the houſes inſured, or under his own care, is a matter that may perhaps be both conſiſtent and neceſſary, and worthy of their attention: And whilſt we are on the ſubject, there is another hint which may become ſerviceable and general, if duly conſidered and properly tried; which is, to dam or ſecure the water that may be thrown upon the upper floors, ſo as to prevent its deſcending down the ſtair-caſe, or by any other channel; for this purpoſe it will be neceſſary, in caſe of hurry, or where proper preparation has not been made, to lay down a folded rug, or any thing of the ſort that can be procured, or to nail a narrow board at the head of the ſtair-caſe, of ſuch length as may be neceſſary, and ſtuff or caulk the crevices with tow or rags, to prevent the eſcape of the water, and in caſe of holes or cracks in any part of the floor, to have them ſtuffed as tight as poſſible, by which means the water may be ſpeedily raiſed ſeveral inches upon the floor, the advantages of which muſt be obvious to every one; ſomething of this ſort it is ſaid was tried at the late fire, by which means the floors of ſeveral rooms were probably ſaved. But it would be well worth while for every houſe-owner or houſe-keeper to be provided with a kind of ſlider, 10 or 12 inches broad, properly fitted to ſlide in grooves or upright ſtrips of wood at the heads of the ſtair-caſes, and to ſuch doors as may need it; to the under edge of the ſlider might be faſtened a ſtrip of thick woolen liſt, that it may more effectually fit the inequalities of the floor. The expence would be very trifling, and may probably be a means of ſaving the houſe, as well as the neighbourhood; for it is natural to ſuppoſe that if a floor is overflowed with water ſix or nine inches deep, the falling in even of a flaming roof would be unable to do any damage; nor would this plan be only ſerviceable to prevent the lateral and deſcending progreſs of the fire, but the aſcent alſo, for in caſe a lower room be in flames, and the floor next above it be covered with a good depth of water, it is eaſy to perceive that in whatever part of the ceiling, or floor above the fire may make a breach, through that breach the water will immediately pour, and as it were ſtrike the enemy at his firſt appearance: It is to be hoped this hint will be particularly attended to by individuals, aswell as by the ſeveral fire companies, who, if they ſhould think proper, may appoint ſuitable perſons of their company to attend to this particular matter. Another convenience, and which has been practiſed with ſucceſs abroad, is to have large ſtrong commodious baſkets, having a rope faſtened to them, with one or two blocks or pullies accommodated to the end of a ſtrong pole, ſo as to ſet againſt the houſe, by which means men, women and children, eſpecially the ſick and infirm, as well as goods, may be readily and ſafely got down, when there may not be a poſſibility of getting down within.

In caſes of fire much needleſs damage is often done by raſh unſkilful perſons, and probably much benefit prevented for want of a ſufficient number of ſuitable, active ſuperintendents, for which reaſon, it may be well for the different companies to appoint particular men, for ſuch particular different purpoſes as may appear neceſſary, who might be diſtinguiſhed by a certain badge, ſuch as a cap or coat of a particular form or colour, which might produce that reſpect or deference which at preſent is too much wanting, and were ſome of them furniſhed with a good ſpeaking-trumpet, the advantage would be great, as it is almoſt impoſſible in the general noiſe and confuſion attendant on fires to hear the voice of a common man: It may not be amiſs to add, that if the ſeveral Fire-Companies were patronized and encouraged by the Legiſlative authority, and a reward granted by them for the firſt engine, ladder, &c. that ſhould be taken to a fire, it might be productive of good effect.

And as a free intercourſe and communication on ſuch occaſions would be beneficial, in caſe of any propoſed regulations which may be neceſſary to become general, it might be well for all the different Companies in the city and ſuburbs to have a periodical correſpondence with each other, by means of a Committee from each Company, to meet together at ſome ſtated period to propoſe, underſtand or adopt ſuch plan, as may be deemed neceſſary for the common good.

CIVIS.

P. S. The ſeveral Fire Companies in the city and ſuburbs are requeſted to give theſe obſervations a reading at their next reſpective meetings.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXII.

IT has been a radical advantage in drawing up the treaties of alliance and of commerce, that the intercourſe between France and theſe States has been wholly new. The greater part of thoſe treaties that have been negotiated, for ſome centuries, in Europe, have been founded on the baſe of former treaties. It has been the uſual introduction to ſay, that "the treaty of Weſtphalia, 1648; that of Madrid, 1667 and 1670; the treaties of the peace of Nimeguen, 1678 and 1679; that of Ryſwick 1697; that of Utrecht, 1713, &c. &c. &c. ſhall ſerve for the baſis of the preſent treaty; they ſhall be conſidered as making part of it, and all the articles ſhall be religiouſly executed, except thoſe from which it ſhall be derogated by the preſent pacification." Former ſtipulations being thus taken for the ground work, it is like building upon ruboiſh of bricks and aſhes and burnt lime, where ſome claim long thought antiquated may ſtill ſurvive, and, like an ember, ſerve to enkindle new burnings.

Nations on the continent of Europe have entered into treaties of alliance, in order to defend themſelves againſt ſome powerful neighbour. Claims have been neglected by them, and mutual enmities have been ſuffered to lie dormant while they were preſſed by the common danger; but when hoſtilities had ceaſed againſt them, or were weakened in their force, theſe claims and theſe enmities have revived, and the treaties that had been built up fell before them, as the barrier of a wooden paliſade before the flame that is lighted up within it.

Treaties have been concluded between two rival nations, one or both of whom, tired of a long war, and willing to enjoy peace, have been diſpoſed to concede many things, or, at leaſt, to omit the mention of them, which, afterwards, they would be willing to aſſert, when a better ſituation of affairs would put it in their power to aſſert them. Sometimes one part of the article of a treaty has been made to ſeem to revoke the other, and ſometimes the ſtipulation has been deſignedly expreſſed in obſcure language; for when both parties were not able to agree upon one certain and preciſe idea, it was neceſſary that the matter ſhould be left *in dubio*. In the treaty of Munſter between France and Auſtria, the province of High and Low Alſace was ceded to the crown of France, with this reſervation, "that the ſtates, orders, cities, and gentlemen, who relieve immediately of the empire, ſhould ſtill continue to relieve of it; and that the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall exerciſe over the cities of the prefecturate, but the ſimple right of protection only which belongs to the houſe of Auſtria;" adding in the ſame article, "that the Emperor and the empire do not mean by this means to derogate from the right of ſovereign dominion, which has been yielded in the moſt extenſive manner to the monarchy of France." It is evident, as Father Bougeant remarks in his hiſtory of the peace of Weſtphalia, "that this clauſe was introduced to calm the fears of a province, which the empire detached from its body;" and it might have been the ſource of many quarrels, had it not been impliedly given up by the houſe of Auſtria, who remained ſilent on this head, at the peace of Ryſwick, 1679.

At this peace, France, on her part, did not chooſe to aſſert her claim to the ſucceſſion of the Spaniſh Monarchy, in right of Maria Thereſa, the wife of Louis XIV. but left it to be determined at a future day; and to determine it, we well know was the ſubject of a long war at the beginning of this century, when every of the middle ſtates of Europe, and even England, though remote, ſuffered greatly; and no good from the contention came to mortals, ſave only to the famous officers on both ſides, whoſe names became immortal from the ſpirit with which they led their armies, and the devaſtations with which they over-ran the countries of each other.

Hence we ſee, that between nations, whoſe intereſts have often claſhed with each other, it is difficult, if not impoſſible, to fix a laſting peace. One of theſe will apprehend that they have yielded too much, the other that they have not acquired ſufficient. Old claims will ſtill lie at bottom, antient prejudices will revive, and both Kings and people will be unhappy until they are at war again.

The ground of the alliance between France and theſe ſtates has been wholly new; no rubbiſh of old claims to be removed; no antient treaties to build upon; all was ſmooth; the foundation level; and the materials of the ſtructure not the ruins of a former edifice, but hewn from the native rock, and cut from the mountain not before viſited. Intereſts are combined wholly equal, and wholly new; and we have met with paſſions not before irritated, or affections ruffled by any means with each other.

It is no eaſy matter for nations or for individuals, whoſe minds have been often ruffled with hoſtilities from each other, to forget theſe and become friends. It is like placing together two broken, ragged, pointed, and uneven ſurfaces; they never can apply cloſely. How happy is it then when nations meet perfectly compoſed in their tempers, and do aptly cohere in alliance? How deſirable that this temper be preſerved? For when once interrupted, it is impoſſible to take away every point of prejudice and ill humour which may ſpring up from the contention.

† "Anger between lovers kindles love *;" and altercation between friends begets a more tender friendſhip; but debates between nations, once ariſing, preclude, almoſt forever, ſincere attachment. The anger of lovers is exceſs of love, where jealouſy ariſes, giving them to apprehend that they are not in turn ſo much beloved as they would wiſh to be. The exerciſe of hope and fear, in the mean time, fixes the object in the mind, and the gentle exprobrations calling forth a declaration of regard, the ſoft affections riſe in all their power and occupy the heart. Altercations between friends are of the ſame nature, and, in the interview between Brutus and Caſſius at the town of Sardis, the poet† has well imagined that language "You love me not, Brutus." But in debates between nations, ſelf intereſt and ambition are the principles which chiefly operate. Theſe are cold principles; for, ſays the duke de Rochefocault, "though we often riſe from love to ambition, yet we ſeldom deſcend from ambition to love." Debates between nations are not the interruption only, but almoſt always the death of friendſhip. After many wars, mutual confidence and truſt are not eaſily eſtabliſhed. The blood that is ſhed on both ſides calls from the earth, and poſterity will for a long time remember the wounds inflicted or received by their fathers. Debates are compromiſed by entering into terms; theſe terms may be miſunderſtood, miſinterpreted, or miſapplied; and like the ſeeds of herbs in the ſoil that is ploughed up, new debates may ſpring out of them.

America and France have met in the early walks of a firſt acquaintance. There are no ſeeds of difference between us. Our mutual confidence exiſts perfect. Let it not be interrupted in the ſmalleſt inſtance, leſt it may not again be perfect.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Ira amantium redintegratio eſt amoris.* Ter.
† *Shakeſpeare.*

TREASURY-OFFICE of the UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, January 11. 1780.

PURSUANT to an Order of CONGRESS the Board of Treaſury give Notice, That BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable in Europe at ſix Months Sight, are prepared, and will be forthwith lodged in the Continental Loan Office of the State of Pennſylvania, and forwarded as ſoon as poſſible to the Continental Loan Offices of the other States, to be diſpoſed of. *Extract from the Minutes,*

ROBERT TROUP, *Secretary.*

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, January 1, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in purſuance of the Reſolves of Congreſs reſpecting the two Emiſſions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, there have been counted and deſtroyed in this Office, as follows, to wit:

	Dollars.
Of the Emiſſion of April 11, 1778,	12,407,294
Of the Emiſſion of May 20, 1777,	7 439 974
Total,	19,847,268

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.
Treaſurer of Loans.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1780.

THE Southern Poſts will ſet out hereafter on Tueſdays and Fridays, preciſely at twelve o'clock, and return on Mondays and Thurſdays at noon. The Eaſtern Poſts will ſet out on the ſame days, at Four P. M. and return on Mondays and Thurſdays.

Any careful, ſober, ſingle perſon who is willing to ride as Poſt between Morris-Town and Fiſh-Kill, or between Annapolis and Fredericksburg, producing ſufficient teſtimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Poſt-Office.

N. B. None need apply unleſs they can provide Horſes.

THE Proprietors of INDIANA are requeſted to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their Adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern, in Philadelphia, on the Firſt Monday in February, at Four o'Clock, P. M. *By Order,*

Jan 5 1780 ¶ DAVID FRANKS *Preſident.*

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he makes and mends all Kinds of

BELLOWS.

Any gentlemen ſtore keepers or others, who may have Bellows on hand damaged by the worms or otherways, may have them repaired on reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcriber, in Walnut ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

JAMES WALSH.

N. B. Tinned Tacks wanted as above.

WAS taken up on the 29th of November laſt, a middle ſized black COW, with ſtrait horns, ſhort tail, white at the end, white belly, a piece off her left ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold the 16th of January, by JOSEPH BASKET, fronting Turner's Lane, about three miles from the city.

Philadelphia, January 10th 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open laſt night the SHOP of the ſubſcriber in Front Street, near the Draw-bridge, and the following articles taken out of the CASE, viz. A ſtrait bodied ſilver tankard, weight 31 ounces, with a man's head carved at the bottom of the handle; upwards of thirty pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles; eight pair of knee ditto; one pair ſet ditto; twelve plain gold rings, nine twiſted ditto; three double gilt watch keys; one and a half dozen tea ſpoons (finiſhed) one dozen not quite finiſhed; one pair large ſtone ear bobs; one pin-cuſhion hoop; one ſtock buckle; three and a half pair plain gold ſleeve buttons weight 4 dwt. 18 grs. each pair; one dozen pair plain ſilver ditto, with ſeveral other articles not recollected. Whoever apprehends the thief and goods, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Hundred Dollars for the goods, or in proportion for any part thereof.

JOSEPH LOWNES.

N. B. The buckles, ſpoons, &c. are ſtamped with the maker's mark, J. L.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

THE LOT and HOUSE he now lives in, near the two Mile Stone on the Frankford Road. Enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER TOD, Merchant, in Front-street, or of

¶ RICHARD FARMAR.

HARMAN AND LEWIS

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, near the DRAW-BRIDGE;

CAMBRICS,
NARROW LACE,
LINENS,
CHECKS,
TAPES,
KNIVES and FORKS,
SPANISH SUGAR in Boxes,
LOAF SUGAR,
And excellent CLARET in Bottles. ¶

A small Quantity of Brass Wire,

Of suitable sizes for Brush-makers, drawing wire, button shanks, sieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth street, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as usual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the best quality,

By Wholesale and Retail. ¶

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the 30th of November ult. at night, from off the tenter hooks of the subscriber, the following Pieces, all of a brown colour, viz. One piece of cloth, 13 yards, not raised nor shorn, marked IV at the corner with woolen yarn, numbered thus C7XIII; two pieces of linsey, one 11 yards the other 9, both marked Iq with cloth letters sewed on, numbered thus CLX; one piece of linsey, 3 yards, number CC. The number on each piece is with linen thread. Any person securing the goods and thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Pounds for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

Salsburry, Bucks County. † JONAS INGHAM.

New London, December 21, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed the latter, from Back Creek Mill, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 11th of November last, A Black HORSE, five years old next spring, 14 hands high, trots and canters, lofty carriage, a small star in his forehead, switch mane and tail, and some saddle marks on his Back. Whoever secures horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN EVANS,

Mill wright, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania. ‖

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Richland township, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about seven years old 15 hands high, has a large star on his forehead, and a broad snip on his nose, one or both hind feet white, a natural pacer, but trots occasionally, short switch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine spirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and secures said thief and horse, that the thief may be brought to justice, and delivers the horse to the subscriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Easton, or any of his deputies, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse only Three Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, December 29, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of James Brooke, in Limrick township, Philadelphia county, on the 12th instant, (December) A Dark Brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about ten years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN BROOKE, on the premises.

CAME to plantation of the subscriber, in East-Caln township, Chester county, some time in November, six CATTLE, viz. four Steers and two Heifers, one with a bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and them away.

§ JOHN HOOPES junior.

CAME to the House of the Subscriber, in Monaghan Township, York County, about the 29th of October, 1779, a BLACK HORSE, about 13 hands high, branded on the off shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ JAMES ADAMS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, the first of July last, a black and white BULL, about two years old; also six SHEEP, of different marks. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay the charges, and take them away. DAVID STEPHENS. §

CAME to to the plantation of the subscriber, in Norriton, Philadelphia county, the beginning of July last, a red BULL CALF. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ ROBERT CURRY.

East Whiteland, Chester County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the stables of the subscriber, on the 24th day of November last, a sorrel MARE, supposed to be five years old this grass, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a small blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is desired to come to the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, agreeable to the laws of this State.

§ PETER MATHER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may in anywise concern, That NATHANIEL FALCONER and JOHN REDMAN preferred a petition to the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, some time since, praying a law might pass for shutting up a road laid out through Nathaniel Falconer's land, in the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, from the Wissahiccon road to another road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown. So that all those who think themselves injured by it, are desired to make their objections at the next sitting of the General Assembly, and shew cause, if any they have, why a law should not pass for shutting up the said road. *6w.

An Office for the Sale of Real Estates

IS now kept by the subscribers, in Race-street, between Front and Second streets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other instruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inspection of Peter Thomson, who has had long experience in that business, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the possessors of deeds, and inform such what will be necessary to remedy such defect.

All persons having real estates, such as houses and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, pasture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to sell and dispose of, are desired to give in writing a true description of the houses, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the lowest prices they will take, in order that purchasers may have an opportunity of speedy information, attended with as little trouble as possible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the subscribers at their office, or at the Coffee-house. Those who please to favour them in placing their money out at interest, may be assured they will take the greatest care in procuring them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise. And they beg leave to return their thanks to those gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the sale of their real estates, &c. and request a continuance of their favour, and shall at all times be obliging to purchasers.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houses and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Virginia States, for sale. ‡

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books, in large or small Quantities; New-England and Manson's Primers; Seaman's Daily Assistant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys LINEN RAGS.

RICE, by the barrel or quantity,

And INDIGO,

To be SOLD by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

At his STORE. ‡

Just imported in the Sloop FAVOURITE, now lying at the upper side of Market street Wharff,

A Quantity of ALLOM SALT,

And TO BE SOLD by

JOSEPH CARSON.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hath been pleased to appoint the subscriber Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia, according to an act of General Assembly passed the 26th ult. entituled, "An Act for the effectual suppression of public auctions and vendues, &c. HE therefore takes this earliest opportunity of informing the public: And that his store, at the corner of Front and South streets, will be open for the reception of all such goods as are to be disposed of agreeable to said act, where constant attendance will be given, until a more centrical store can be procured, which will be as soon as possible. He likewise will give his attendance at the Coffee-house (in Coffee-house hours) when he may be spoke with, attend sales there, or where it may best suit the owners of such property as the said act admits of for sale. And the public may be assured that, with a strict adherence to said act, every thing for their satisfaction respecting said office will be done, in the power of their most obedient humble servant,

Dec. 4, 1779. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. ‡

New-Castle, November 22, 1779.

WHEREAS the messuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Dirrickson, Joshua North, John Allman, Christopher Willson, John Gregory and Isaac Attwood, all late of the county aforesaid, forfeited to the Delaware State by virtue of an Act of Assembly thereof, have been sold by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose. This is therefore to notify all persons claiming any right or title to, interest in, or profits arising out of any messuages, lands or tenements, sold as the property of any of the persons afore-named, or having any accounts, debts or demands against any of the said persons, that the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New-Castle will sit at the Court-house in the town of New-Castle, on Wednesday, the 19th of January next, as well to receive the claims of any person or persons respecting the title of any messuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, so sold as aforesaid, as to adjust and settle any accounts, debts, dues or demands against all or any of the persons aforenamed, whose estates have become forfeited as aforesaid, according to the directions of an act of Assembly of the said State.

By order of the Court aforesaid,

GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.

THE CLERK of the Market, in pursuance of his duty, and special direction to enforce the laws preventing abuses in the Markets and sale of provision, now gives this public notice, That he is resolved to prosecute any persons offending against the laws, without respect of persons: And that none may plead ignorance in future, thinks proper to inform them, in this public manner, what actions are by law made offences, and how punishable, viz.

First. The purchasing any provisions or victuals whatsoever, for the food of man, at their own houses, in the streets, at any wharves, taverns, ferry-houses, or other places than the public Market-houses.

Secondly. The making any bargain for any such provisions or victuals, before the same shall be brought for sale into the public Markets.

Thirdly. The endeavouring to enhance the price of the above articles, or dissuading any persons from bringing their provisions to Market for sale.

Fourthly. The purchasing the above articles to sell again, within four miles of the Court-House, except they are tavern keepers, butchers acting in their trade, or hucksters after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The punishments inflicted by law are, for the first offence a forfeiture of the value of the articles forestalled or regrated, and imprisonment for two months; and accumulated punishments for a repetition of the offences.

The great advantages the inhabitants of the city, as well as those of the country, would reap from observing these regulations, would soon make all compulsion of law unnecessary: But the subscriber is resolved to do his duty in this respect; and after this notification, no citizen can take it hard if he or his servant, found in the breach of the law, are prosecuted. And he expects that such of the inhabitants as wish to see abuses prevented, and a fair general plan of sale promoted, will not only comply strictly with the law themselves, but discountenance, and enable the subscriber to punish, those who do otherwise.

ROBERT SMITH, Clerk.

AT a meeting of the Magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, the 17th December, 1779, taking into consideration the price allowed by Act of Assembly for Sweeping Chimneys, being not sufficient to engage a proper number of Sweeps for that purpose at this season of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney, from this day to the first of February next. JOHN ORD, President.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by

†5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white spot in her forehead, white across her shoulders, with a brown spot in the white, white under her belly, and also white hind feet and tail; she is a remarkable small cow, and the horns particularly are very small and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the said cow to the subscriber shall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reasonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the said cow may be found shall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

December 17, 1779.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, A certain JOHN ROBERTS, a mill-wright by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied behind; he wore when he went away light coloured clothes, rode a small sorrel horse, and is supposed to be gone to North-Carolina. Whoever takes up the said John Roberts, and delivers him in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, paid by

JAMES UNDERWOOD.

¶ Constable of the township of Merion.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, living in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old rising six, he has a small star in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the shoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horse and Thief, and reasonable charges, paid by

* ANDREW OLIPHANT.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

At his Commission Store, in Second street, below Market-street,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Callicoes and Cottons, Irish Linnens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyson Tea, &c. Also, A large Assortment of Knives and Forks.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2588.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1780.

TREASURY-OFFICE of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1780.

PURSUANT to an Order of CONGRESS, the Board of Treasury give Notice, That BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable in Europe at six Months Sight, are prepared, and will be forthwith lodged in the Continental Loan-Office of the State of Pennsylvania, and forwarded as soon as possible to the Continental Loan-Offices of the other States, to be disposed of. *Extract from the Minutes,*

ROBERT TROUP, *Secretary.*

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, January 1, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of the Resolves of Congress respecting the two Emissions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, there have been counted and destroyed in this Office, as follows, to wit:

	Dollars.
Of the Emission of April 11, 1778,	12,407,294
Of the Emission of May 20, 1777,	7,439,974
Total,	19,847,268

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treasurer of Loans.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1780.

THE Southern Posts will set out hereafter on Tuesdays and Fridays, precisely at twelve o'clock, and return on Mondays and Thursdays at noon. The Eastern Posts will set out on the same days, at Four P. M. and return on Mondays and Thursdays.

Any careful, sober, single person, who is willing to ride as Post between Morris-Town and Fish-Kill, or between Annapolis and Fredericksburg, producing sufficient testimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Post-Office.

N. B. None need apply unless they can provide Horses.

THE Proprietors of INDIANA are requested to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their Adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern, in Philadelphia, on the First Monday in February, at Four o'Clock, P. M. *By Order,*

Jan 5, 1780. ¶ DAVID FRANKS, President.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he makes and mends all Kinds of

BELLOWS.

Any gentlemen store-keepers or others, who may have Bellows on hand damaged by the worms or otherways, may have them repaired on reasonable terms, by the subscriber, in Walnut-street, near the corner of Third-street, Philadelphia. ¶

JAMES WALSH.

N. B. Tinned Tacks wanted as above.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

From the PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

DEBATES *in the* HOUSE OF LORDS *on the* ADDRESS *in answer to His* BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SPEECH *of November* 28, 1778.

(Continued from our last.)

EARL *of Shelburne.* This noble Lord's speech contained such a diversity of various matter, that we shall attempt to arrange it under the several leading heads of facts and argument. These consisted of the gross impositions put on the sovereign; the treatment of Admiral Keppel, respecting the affair of the 27th of July; the general conduct of administration; and the folly and inconsistency of their measures as to the prosecution of the war in America; the inefficacy and radical weakness of the conciliatory bills of last session; the instructions given to the commissioners sent to America; the loss of Dominica, and the neglect of the sugar-islands; the true political connection that ought to be kept up between the mother country and the revolted colonies; an eulogium on the high naval abilities of Admirals Lord Howe and Keppel; his own particular sentiments respecting the state of public affairs, and of party; and the means hinted at by the noble Earl in the blue ribbon [Suffolk] for compelling America to acknowledge our claims of sovereignty over them.

The first head he introduced by several observations on the speech. It behoved their Lordships, before they consented to an address which was a literal confirmation of every syllable contained in the speech, to be first satisfied that the assertions therein contained were true. Was there one Lord in the House would say that all those assertions, or indeed any one of them scarcely, were true? He therefore drew a very different deduction from the noble Lords in administration, who say that a general negative is an implied proof that the particular passages are unobjectionable, because no amendment has been proposed for the purpose of proving the truth of the objections: For his part, the contrary appeared to him to be the case: The noble Lords on his side of the House have testified their readiness to agree to an address, but not that to which this concurrence is desired. After supporting the propriety of a general negative to the address, he said he hoped the King's eyes would be at length opened to his own honour and dignity, and the interests of his subjects; nay, the very existence of this country as an independent nation. He must now, surely, see the impending ruin and destruction which seemed ready to fall upon his kingdoms, and not persevere in upholding men, whose wickedness, folly and avarice, could only be equalled by their obstinacy, and that at the risque of his crown and empire. When in a very high office, he said, he had an opportunity of being frequently a witness to the wisdom and gracious disposition of his sovereign, and confessed that it appeared extremely mysterious to him to reconcile his Majesty's conduct with his many known public and private virtues; but if his Majesty had been unfortunately misled, he trusted that his paternal regard for his own family, his affection for a most amiable consort and thirteen children, would operate upon him, and make him seriously reflect and look forward to the probable consequences; that the present and approaching distresses, which must every day continue to accumulate and press upon the people, whose prosperity and security were committed to his care and protection, would have their due weight; and that he would not, upon the suggestions of weak and wicked counsellors, or from any extraneous influence, rush blindly on in the same fatal career which had already brought the crown and empire of Britain to the verge of ruin: There must therefore be some invisible hand that secretly moved all those counsels, whom it behoved every honest Whig, within and without that House, to discover and bring to condign punishment.

On the second point, he affirmed that Mr. Keppel stood in the most disagreeable, mortifying and critical situation. Mr. Keppel is offered a command by his sovereign, when the kingdom was threatened with an invasion. Too much a patriot to consult his own feelings, and too gallant to look forward to consequences, he accepts, without condition or any previous terms. What is the consequence? Mr. Keppel finds at home a first Commissioner of the Admiralty, professing very different sentiments; a kind of rival, who might be supposed to look upon him with some degree of jealousy and coolness, because pointed out as the fittest person to fill the first Commissioner's place. What is next to be considered? One of his officers, a Vice-Admiral, sits at the same board, and was called to it by the first Commissioner. Under such peculiar circumstances, sufficient, in his opinion, to lay a foundation of the justest suspicions of faction, Mr. Keppel proceeds to the performance of his duty. He engages the enemy, and, after a smart brush, prepares to proceed to a more decisive determination of the contest; when one of those gentlemen, unable to come up to his assistance, the enemy are permitted to escape. The gentleman alluded to publicly throws the blame on the Admiral; and the noble Earl very laconically tells us that neither the Admiral, nor the gentleman who accused him, were in the wrong; that there is no need of an enquiry; that the Admiral himself gave testimony of the gallant behaviour of the Vice-Admiral of the blue; and thus, by private whispers, public accusations, and general implied prudential motives, the Commander in Chief is as compleatly disgraced, as if he had almost been brought to a public trial by his peers, and declared guilty. His Lordship then proceeded to make the eulogium of both Lord Howe and Mr. Keppel. The latter, he said, on his first going to sea, had saved his country by returning to Portsmouth, when he found that the French fleet was superior to him, his squadron consisting of twenty ships only, while the enemy's consisted of thirty. This conduct proved that the seaman and politician united in him; that he acted as the saviour of his country on that occasion; and deserved to have a statue erected to him at the public expence, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; for if he had not acted as he did, probably their Lordships would not be deliberating within these walls; two consequences being equally clear, that if he had obeyed his instructions (the departure from which was a matter he risqued merely at his own peril) the great disparity of force must have rendered his total overthrow inevitable; the other, that we should have been instantly invaded by such a land force, as it would be utterly beyond our power to resist. He was equally lavish of his encomiums on Lord Howe, who, he said, had acted with a mixture of gallantry, prudence and seamanship, both at New-York and off Rhode-Island, scarcely paralelled in the naval annals of this country. Such men as Lord Howe and Admiral Keppel, he said, were public property; their services were inestimable; and, in his opinion, we had better lose another of our islands, than either of those men.

On the third head, his Lordship dwelt some time on the want of wisdom in sending the transports to Philadelphia, after ministers must have known, from their own instructions, that the city had been evacuated. Great praises had been lavished on the fine retreat made from thence by Sir Henry Clinton, but when the truth was known, it would be found that it was accident, or rather the unpardonable blunder of administration, which was the occasion of that retreat; that it originated not in choice, but mere necessity; for the fact was, that transports could not be procured; and that Sir Henry Clinton was, upon that account, obliged to go by land; or if he had waited a few days longer, both the fleet under Lord Howe in the Delaware, and the army, must have been sacrificed, or obliged to surrender. Again, what were the instructions given to Admiral Byron? To repair to Halifax, instead of proceeding to New-York to support Lord Howe. The whole, he said, was such a series of blunders as never before was known. If, instead of amusing his Majesty with a naval show at Portsmouth, or the officers with catches and glees, and kettle-drums, the fleet had been detached, which show was exhibited early in May; or if, after this exhibition was over, Byron's fleet had worked down the channel, he would have arrived in time to have joined Lord Howe, or taken the command of the whole, which would have given him such a superiority over D'Estaing, as would have totally effected that officer's overthrow. He meant no disrespect to his Majesty when he found fault with that show, for he knew enough of his disposition to affirm that he would never have thought of it, much less have impeded the preparations then going on, if it had not been pressed upon him, perhaps to divert his attention from objects of a less pleasant nature to those who proposed it. It was, indeed, much insisted, about that time, that the wind was unfavourable for the squadron's working down from St. Helen's to Plymouth; but that was a farce, and the contrary was known to every foremastman in the navy; a single ship, or a squadron of any number of ships, may with ease work down in gentle gales and a smooth sea, the truth of which was verified in Admiral Barrington's working down under the same circumstances, and the Victory coming round from Chatham was a further confirmation. Under this head he likewise adverted to the conduct of Sir Henry Clinton, for whom he declared to have a very high respect, and made no doubt of his abilities as an officer, nor of the opportunities he had of learning the art of war under the Prince whom he immediately served, [Hereditary Prince of Brunswick;] but still he could see nothing extraordinary in the trifling repulse he gave the rebels, at the head of a superior army, and with the loss of 1000 veterans, as good troops, and as well disciplined, as any in Europe. One thousand men, he allowed, was nothing in the eyes of ministers. General Clinton, according to their mode of estimating matters of this kind, had just eighteen times as much merit as if he had lost his whole army; and that was the only comparative or relative advantage which he could perceive was the consequence of this famous retreat, which had been so extolled and insisted upon in the ministerial prints. This led his Lordship to consider the conduct of government towards an unfortunate General [Burgoyne.] With regard to that gentleman, he said he had been treated in the most extraordinary manner. He was charged with carrying measures into execution, which were wild, romantic and impracticable, under the circumstances which accompanied them. He had neither the force promised him, nor the co-operation expected for their full and perfect completion; the consequence of which was, that he and his gallant devoted army were made prisoners. On his return to Great-Britain, he was simple enough to be jealous of his honour, and retained some of those exploded sentiments and old-fashioned feelings, which Ministry wished to be forgot. What was the language of Ministers? "Be silent, we do not accuse you, and no doubt but you have done your country justice. Perhaps you are uneasy about your army; why should that give you any concern? We shall not find fault; let the army desert or starve, what is passed cannot now be retrieved. Stirring up that affair may be productive of public clamour; it can answer no end but that of embarrassing administration. Do you make no noise or disturbance; the affair will soon drop of itself, and you cannot fail of having your account in being under the protection of government."

On the fourth head, he said the conciliatory bills were radically weak, both in respect of obtaining the ostensible purposes declared, and still, if possible, more radically weak, if they had succeeded; for the dominion or connection proposed by those bills amounted to just nothing. There could be no real union upon such an heterogenous, discordant, and contradictory system. A real union must be formed upon the plan of the British constitution, which at all times supposes one will, and every consequence and effect deducible from that will. To propose a plan of conciliation, in which that fundamental principle was abandoned, or openly or implicitly relinquished, was, in his opinion, no better than, under the idea of conciliation, introducing weakness, anarchy, and every species of political confusion. A controuling and directing power must be placed somewhere; its exercise, he allowed, might in some certain cases be ascertained and limited; but the analogy to the British constitution should be preserved; without a tie of common interest, common danger, and common protection, all government was a farce; the executive and legislative powers of this country being cut off from all real communication with the internal legislation of the

ſeveral colonies, would form ſuch a ſyſtem of human polity as never before entered into the mind of man to conceive. The executive power may be delegated, not divided; the legiſlative may: But to the great purpoſes of government there muſt, according to the ſpirit and letter of the conſtitution, be but one will.

On the fifth head he laughed heartily, he ſaid, at the idea of freeing America from every ſpecies of Britiſh taxation, and yet permitting deputies from the Congreſs to ſit in Parliament, for the purpoſe of taxing the people of this country. He was no leſs pointed and ſarcaſtic upon the offers held out by the commiſſioners, of paying the debts of America, contracted in reſiſting the mother country, and in acts of what had all along been deſcribed by the majority of that Houſe as the groſſeſt, blackeſt, and moſt unprovoked rebellion. He ſaid, the appointment of commiſſioners, and giving them their inſtructions, was totally taken out of the hands of Parliament, and yet the meaſures were ſolely attributed to Parliament. Here his Lordſhip digreſſed, to ſhew that the bills, the inſtructions, and the perſons appointed to carry them into execution, exhibited ſo many proofs, that if the objects propoſed by the bills were previouſly intended to be loſt, more effectual means for that purpoſe could not be adopted. In explaining this point, he entered into detail. The miniſter had put it into the King's mouth, that the late meaſures propoſed by the commiſſioners to Congreſs had been planned by the temper and wiſdom of a Britiſh Parliament, than which nothing could be more contrary to truth. The meaſures, even as they were chalked out in the bill, were not planned by Parliament; and though they had, the offers made by the commiſſioners were not the offers held out by the bills. The truth was, Parliament had paſſed an act for the appointing of commiſſioners, but Parliament neither had a ſhare in their appointment, nor the inſtructions under which they acted. Parliament was kept in a ſtate of the moſt profound ignorance of the uſe which government meant to make of the power thus delegated. How did they employ it? Juſt in the manner predicted by ſeveral Lords in that Houſe, when the bills came under their conſideration, that they would abuſe that power; that it was no more than a mere miniſterial trick, to gain time; that they neither wiſhed or expected ſucceſs from the commiſſion; and that they only meant to throw it out to divide the councils of America, to wait for favourable circumſtances and events, and in the mean time to retain their power and places. How then could it be ſaid, that Parliament planned the meaſures of conciliation, which were rejected; when it was evident, that they have done nothing more than devolving their power on the Crown, and left the exerciſe of thoſe powers to the diſcretion of miniſters.

He ſaid that he had dedicated a great part of his time, in the courſe of the preceding ſummer, to the peruſal of books, particularly to ſuch as treated of the conduct of kingdoms and great ſtates in difficult and trying ſituations: In thoſe reſearches, he endeavoured to apply what had happened in former times to the exiſting circumſtances in which this nation at preſent ſtood. The firſt object which would ſtrike an able miniſter, after he had fixed upon his plan, was to deviſe the moſt probable means of carrying it into execution. This could not be in any other mode ſo effectually executed, as by ſending able, wiſe, experienced men; men of high rank and tried abilities; men who ſtood high in the opinion of the public, ſuch as Congreſs might be ſuppoſed to have a certain ſpecies of confidence in; that is, whoſe perſonal aſſurances would not only procure credit from thoſe to whom they were ſent to treat, but likewiſe of that degree of weight and conſequence at home, as would enſure a ratification or approbation of ſuch engagements as they might think proper or neceſſary to enter into, as the repreſentatives of the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain. He meant no perſonal diſreſpect to thoſe delegated to treat with Congreſs; nothing could be farther from his thoughts. He had not the honour of a perſonal acquaintance with the noble Lord who went out at the head of that commiſſion, nor with the other gentlemen who acted under it; by every thing he could learn, they were perſons of worth and character: but he would put the queſtion fairly and openly to their Lordſhips, if they were men of that particular deſcription, which could promiſe ſucceſs to ſo arduous and important an undertaking: Were they perſons of that great weight, popularity, importance and character, for wiſdom fit to treat, or fit to procure the confidence of thoſe with whom they were to treat? He was certain that there was not a ſingle Lord preſent, not one even among adminiſtration, who would pledge his word, and aſſure that Houſe that he believed the affirmative.

Among many others, he ſhould advert to two inſtances which he read lately, one drawn from antient, the other from modern ſtory, to ſhew the public prevalent opinions of two wiſe and renowned ſtates, the one related by that celebrated hiſtorian Thucydides, the other by that great man, Sir William Temple. The firſt was a deſcription of the perſons ſent on a deputation from Sparta to Athens, who, as the hiſtorian remarks, were received with the moſt perfect attention and reſpect; and whatever they propoſed obtained almoſt implicit credit; becauſe, ſays the Greek writer, they knew the deputies to be perſons of great reputation in their own country; that they were grave, wiſe, and experienced men, of public virtue and private integrity; and that whatever terms they offered or acceded to, would be approved of and confirmed by the ſtate who ſent them. The ſecond inſtance was that of the embaſſy of Sir William Temple, who, when ſent to Holland at the concluſion of the laſt Dutch war, in order to enter into meaſures for defeating the deſigns of France againſt that republic, was complimented by one of the States General on his arrival at the Hague, who told him, that he eſteemed him the harbinger of fine weather and ſunſhine, like the ſwallow.

The Hollanders knew that the appearance of Sir William Temple portended good; they knew his character; they were perſuaded that wiſdom and moderation prevailed in the councils which dictated the appointment; that he was not the tool of a junto or cabal, nor would ſubmit to be the inſtrument of any faction, or any party; they had before experienced his wiſdom, his moderation, his firmneſs, and independent ſpirit; they might well, therefore, draw the moſt happy omen from ſeeing him; becauſe they foreſaw that England was in earneſt, and determined to be ſincere. Would to God! cried his Lordſhip, that we had another Sir William Temple, who might go as a ſwallow to America, as the fore-runner of ſummer and ſunſhine. He then obſerved, that moſt certainly none but men of gravity, wiſdom, of high character, and great and tried abilities and integrity, ſhould have been ſent upon the errand; an errand or embaſſy, he would venture to affirm, taken in every one poſſible point of view, of the greateſt conſequence that ever was ſent from this country. Indeed, as the noble Duke, who moved the addreſs, had ſaid ſo much, and expreſſed ſuch ſtrong wiſhes for a reconciliation with America, he was ſurpriſed that he was not ſent, in order to effect what he ſeemed to have ſo much at heart. He aſſured his Grace, he meant it ſeriouſly, and ſhould accompany it with this declaration, that at ſuch a criſis, and on ſuch an occaſion, he thought no man at liberty to refuſe the acceptance of ſuch a truſt, who ſhould be applied to.

His Lordſhip having held out the commiſſion, the powers given by it, and the abſurd conceſſions relative to the liquidating the debts, and giving deputies, from the reſpective ſtates, ſeats in the Britiſh ſenate, as part of thoſe inſtructions, contraſted thoſe extraordinary propoſitions with the current language of Parliament, ſince the commencement of the American conteſt. Parliamentary ſupremacy, unconditional ſubmiſſion, formed part of the daily boaſtings of miniſters in that and the other Houſe. He reminded their Lordſhips of what he had formerly told them, in the midſt of this haughty, inſolent, and vain-glorious boaſting, that the time would come, when they would be compelled to alter their ſtile, when they would be obliged to ſue in the moſt abject and humiliating terms, to do penance in ſack cloth and aſhes, and crave pardon of thoſe very Americans, whom they had ſo inſolently treated, and on whom they had heaped ſo many repeated injuries, and ſuch ſignal oppreſſion and injuſtice. The prophecy was already fulfilled. We had humbled ourſelves, to uſe an expreſſion of the noble Earl in the blue ribbon, and in high office [Suffolk] at the foot of that vagrant Congreſs, which no man could ſay, where they were, or whither they intended to go next.

On the next head, that of the hint given by the noble Earl in the blue ribbon, of the intended mode of proſecuting the American war, in order to compel the colonies to accept of terms: this, he had a right to preſume, related to an intention of burning their towns, uſing the tomahawk, deſolating the interior country on the confines of the back ſettlements, and carrying fire and ſword among the defenceleſs and harmleſs inhabitants, among old men, women, children and infants. This, he had a right to ſuppoſe, were the means which God and nature had put into the hands of miniſters [alluding to an expreſſion of Lord Suffolk laſt winter] as the noble Earl was ſilent in anſwer to the queſtion put to him by a noble Earl [Derby] early in the debate; and if any doubt had remained on his mind, a proclamation iſſued by Governor Tonyn, in Eaſt Florida, offering a certain reward for every ſcalp delivered to perſons appointed to receive them, put it beyond queſtion. Of ſuch a plan he expreſſed the higheſt and moſt utter deteſtation and horror. He ſaid the plan was diabolical, horrid, impious, and inhuman; and called moſt particularly for the vengeance of Almighty God. It could not be men, but monſters, that deviſed it. He ſaid, it was as weak and impolitic as wicked, barbarous, and unchriſtian; and if the language of miniſters was to be believed, that France and America compoſed but one enemy, the concluſion was evident, that retaliation would be the conſequence, and that inſtead of leaving our dependencies open to butcheries of a ſimilar kind, our whole coaſt at home would certainly meet a like treatment; the French privateers would make continual landings on our ſhores, and deſolate all our villages and defenceleſs towns; in ſhort, the horrors, maſſacres, devaſtations and bloodſhed, that would enſue, were ſhocking to think of, and muſt, in the end, draw univerſal execration and public puniſhment upon the bloody, cruel, and relentleſs authors of them.

His Lordſhip proceeded, and ſpoke on the capture of Dominica, which, he ſaid, would be probably followed by ſome other events of a ſimilar nature. He ſaid, the four iſlands, Grenada, St. Vincents, Tobago, and Dominica, had but one battalion, compoſed of 171 rank and file; the whole Weſt-India iſlands but 1200 effective men; and Dominica no more than forty one fit for actual duty, though there were 64000l. ſpent on the fortifications alone, and upwards of one hundred and ſixty pieces of cannon and mortars on the iſland, at the time it was taken; which was not only a conſiderable loſs, but a great miſchief; as it anſwered every end of a military arſenal, and ſaved our enemies the trouble of tranſporting ordnance from Europe at a great riſque and expence, for the purpoſe of carrying on either offenſive or defenſive operations.

He dwelt ſome time on the loſs that iſland was to this country, both in point of commerce and as a place of arms, particularly reſpecting its vicinity to the French iſland of Martinico, and the protection it would afford to our trade and commerce in that quarter of the globe, and the annoyance it muſt be the means of giving to that of our enemies. He aſſured their Lordſhips that our Weſt-India merchants were in a ſtate of deſpondency, little ſhort of deſpair; they were not only injured by what had already happened, but were infinitely alarmed at much greater miſchiefs they had a right to fear. He inſtanced particularly the letter of Mr. Oliver as a proof of the ſituation of the Weſt-India merchants. He deſcribed Mr. Oliver as a moſt worthy and reſpectable character, notwithſtanding the infamous and illiberal treatment which he had been honoured with in a certain daily print. There was no doubt, he ſaid, but all the Leeward and Weſt India Iſlands muſt go, unleſs a ſpeedy end was put to the war with America. The language of the planters certainly muſt be, "You, America, are the ſtrongeſt, and you muſt have us." Let the King's ſervants reflect a little on the conſequence of ſuch an event. The Weſt-Indians generally came over to England, and ſpent their fortunes amongſt us: there was ſcarce a ſpace of ten miles together, throughout this country, where the houſe and eſtate of a rich Weſt-Indian were not to be ſeen. If the Iſlands went from us, the poſſeſſors of the plantations in theſe iſlands muſt neceſſarily leave the kingdom, the revenue therefore would ſuffer materially. Theſe, therefore, were well worth a moment's reflection in the minds of the King's ſervants. Let them alſo look at home, poverty and want of money were univerſal; eſtates were daily ſinking in their value; what formerly fetched from twenty to thirty, or even forty years purchaſe, were now ſold for twenty.

His Lordſhip went into a great variety of miſcellaneous matter, which cannot be ſo properly arranged under any of the heads we have mentioned, but which nevertheleſs ſubſtantially applied to the ſubject matter of debate.

He complimented Congreſs greatly on their judgment, wiſdom, and active and deliberative abilities. He ſaid they were well acquainted with the ſpirit of our counſels, the temper and diſpoſition of thoſe who conducted them, the means employed by them to direct and controul Parliament, and their ſeparate and collective views. Of this they had given a great number of inſtances, and in none more than the reception they gave our commiſſioners, whom they knew were not armed with effective powers of a ſolid and permanent conciliation, but only ſent with a view to break their late connection, ſeparate them from France, and divide them, by creating faction among their leaders, in order to carry the favourite meaſures of their employers into execution. While he was up, he could not forbear taking notice of a paſſage in a celebrated pamphlet, called Common Senſe, where the author, among other obſervations equally ſenſible and ſhrewd, takes an opportunity of repreſenting, in terms of the ſtrongeſt ridicule, the boaſted advantages of the Britiſh conſtitution, which he deſcribes in the following pointed ſimile. After the Parliament had provided a ſet of iron bars and locks, for the purpoſe of reſtraining the King's prerogative, the members had gone down on their knees to his Majeſty, and prayed him to accept of the keys.

With regard to France, her conduct was beyond all inſtance treacherous and unjuſtifiable. The caſe of Queen Elizabeth's aſſiſting the States of Holland had been mentioned by way of parallel, but it did not apply. Queen Elizabeth's reign, though he diſliked the interior of it, was in all the great and material circumſtances of government wiſe and politic. That Princeſs foreſaw the conſequences of the revolt of the United States, and ſhe over and over again warned Spain of its danger, declaring that ſhe muſt, if the matter was not put a ſtop to, be under the neceſſity of entering into an alliance with the States of Holland, and affording them aſſiſtance both of men and money. Was this at all ſimilar to the conduct of France reſpecting America? Had France given us any notice on the ſubject? Had ſhe previouſly urged the neceſſity of her regarding the welfare of her commerce, and therefore entering into a treaty with America? If ſhe had, Parliament were ignorant of any ſuch intimation. Parliament had repeatedly heard the contrary. It had been the language from the throne, and the language from miniſters in that Houſe for years, that France had renewed her profeſſions of amity, that common prudence would prevent her interfering, and that there was no danger to be dreaded from that quarter. France therefore, if her conduct had been reported properly, was without an excuſe. She merited the fulleſt vengeance of this country, and, no doubt, every one of his Majeſty's ſubjects would join readily in reſiſting and endeavouring to check her career; ſo far, therefore, was he from thinking the ſpeech too warm in that part which related to France, that he did not think it ſpoke of her conduct in terms of ſufficient warmth, or ſufficient indignation and reſentment.

He ſaid, the abject, diſgraceful, and calamitous ſituation of this country was ſuch, that inſtead of voting an addreſs, filling the ears of his Majeſty with flattery and adulation, and complimenting miniſters on that very conduct which had cauſed our misfortunes, it was high time that all parties united, and joined heartily in dragging forth to condign puniſhment, and, what was worſe, to public execration, thoſe miniſters, thoſe evil counſellors, whoſe weak and wicked advice had impoſed on their Sovereign, and led him into an accordance with ſuch a ſyſtem of injuſtice, impolicy and inhumanity, as was unparalelled in hiſtory, and would eternally diſgrace the annals of Great-Britain. His Majeſty, he knew perfectly well to be a Prince of too noble, too gracious, too benevolent, and too paternal a nature, for it to be poſſible that he had himſelf planned the meaſures reſpecting America, as the miniſtry had dared to inſinuate. It was not poſſible that he could look with calmneſs on the daily decreaſe of his dominions, could ſee the fatal effects of the American war, and reſolve to proſecute ſo ruinous a project, unleſs his mind was poiſoned by the peſtilential councils of thoſe men, who, having plunged us into the moſt diſaſterous ſituation, would ſtill purſue their evil deſigns, and entail inevitable ruin on the kingdom, rather than forego their places. Sydney and Locke were the authors to whom our forefathers looked up as the oracles of good government. Thoſe great authorities were now proved to be fallacious and ignorant pretenders to their ſubject, by the preſent wiſe, and ſelf-taught ſett of Machiavels. In former days, the various departments of the legiſlative and executive branches of the ſtate were kept ſeparate; judges were confined to their juries, and to the diſtribution of juſtice, and not ſuffered to mix as members of the legiſlative and executive parts of government. Excepting in the caſe of Judge Jefferies of famous memory, he did not recollect a lawyer coming as a miniſter into that Houſe, much more coming to take his ſeat like another Lord Chancellor with his train-bearer behind him.

His Lordſhip concluded a ſpeech of full two hours long with ſaying, that although he was of no party (the cauſe of which, he preſumed, was, becauſe he did not come into public life under the wing of any party) and preferred, and ever ſhould, men to meaſures; that the conduct, temper, and apparent diſpoſition of the preſent miniſters, were ſo ſtrongly marked with infamy, weakneſs, and wickedneſs, that he would chearfully join and co-operate with any ſett of men, to drag them from their preſent ſituations, and render them the objects of example, by puniſhing them in a manner ſuited to their crimes and notorious demerits. The public had, he obſerved, for ſome time, fallen into a lethargy. Their ſtupor, however, was nearly at an end; it muſt of neceſſity be ſoon ſhaken off; and then, woe be to the authors of the impending ruin, and actual diſgrace, with which this country was labouring and threatened. He ſaid, he entirely approved of the ſentiments of the noble Earl who ſpoke early [Briſtol] and ſhould, for that reaſon, vote to have the addreſs ſuſpended till an enquiry was firſt had, in order to aſcertain the truth of the facts ſet forth in the ſpeech, and the propriety of adopting the meaſures which it recommended.

The Houſe divided; for the addreſs 67, againſt it 35.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to his father in Edinburgh, dated Bombay, March 14, 1779.

"I wrote you the firſt of this month, and ſhall now give you a ſhort account of our campaign.

"On the 22d Nov. 1778, a detachment conſiſting of 600 ſeapoy grenadiers, and four ſmall field pieces, embarked to take poſſeſſion of a paſs over the Gots, (the Gots is a ridge of mountains that extends from Cape Cormorin to the high lands of St. John's.) On the 23d, the whole army embarked, and landed next day on the

continent opposite to Bombay, which is about twelve leagues over. We took a small fort, embarked, and went nine miles up a river, when we had accounts of the detachment taking possession of the pass without being opposed. We were now thirty miles from the foot of the pass, and from the foot to the top was six more, up hill all the way. We were obliged to stay below to collect provisions and bullocks for the use of the army.

"On the 22d of December we began to get our guns, ammunition, stores, &c. up the pass, and got that business accomplished by next day, when the enemy began to cannonade our camp.

"On the 25th we advanced a few miles, where the country was so narrow that our army reached from hill to hill. We now waited for the Commissary with his provisions, and on the twenty-ninth Lieut. Col. Cay received a mortal wound with a rocket, when he was sent to Bombay, we having a free communication with that place.

"By the 2d of January, 1779, the Commissary had joined us with the provisions. On the 4th we advanced about six miles, and when we came to our ground we lost Captain Stewart by a nine-pound shot.

"We had now lost the two best officers in our army. The one was second in command, and commanded the first division of the army; and the other commanded the third division.

"On the 26th, we marched at three in the morning. At sunrise the enemy began to dispute every inch of the road we went, but we forced them to retire to the other side of a small river, killed a number of their men, and almost took five of their guns. The enemy destroyed all the country before us, and what they could not carry away they burnt. We made three more marches, and came to a village called Tuttagaring; it had been a very fine village, but the most of it was burnt the night before.

"We were now within fifteen miles of Poonah, and had accounts of their putting hay in the houses to destroy it also, so that we could get no provisions but what we had with us. We were in this camp three days, and, on the 11th of January orders were given to march at 11 o'clock at night. We were all in high spirits, thinking it was to rout up the enemy's quarters, as their camp was only three miles from us. In the room of going to their camp, it was to retreat. In our way back during the night, we lost the road. Carts broke down, and the enemy plundered all our baggage and camp equipage.

"At day-light we were only two miles from the villages, when the enemy brought three guns to flank our line, and three or four in front, with a number of marksmen, picking off both officers and men, and they kept a continual fire on our line until three in the afternoon. They forced us to retire into a small village, and to leave one eight inch howitzer and the killed on the field; for we lost a number of officers and men.

"The enemy cannonaded our camp from the 23d of December until the 14th of January. Our army was only 3000 fighting men, and the enemy upwards of 60,000 fighting men; including the market, they had about 120,000 men, women and children.

"There was an army of 7000 men marched from Bengal, and is arrived at Secrat. They were three months in marching round, they had several engagements but were successful. Captain Scott is well, so are Dr. Carmichael and Captain Nicholson."

Copy of a letter from Lord Macartney to Lord George Germaine, dated near La Rochelle, September 4, 1779; received the 19th instant by the Packet from Ostend.

Near La Rochelle, France, September 4, 1779.

MY LORD,

I FLATTER myself that long before this letter reaches your Lordship, you will have received my dispatch of the 5th of July (A) from Grenada, giving you an account of that island's being in possession of the French. I sent several copies of it by different channels; but lest none of them should have come to hand, I shall now in a few words acquaint your Lordship, That on the 2d of July the Count d'Estaing arrived at Grenada, with 25 sail of the line and 12 frigates, having 6,500 land troops on board. We made the best defence we could with the handful of people we had, which consisted of 101 rank and file of the 48th regiment, 24 artillery recruits, and between 3 and 400 militia.

We had the good fortune to repulse the enemy in their first attack, but in the second they carried our lines by dint of superior numbers, after a conflict of about an hour and a half, in which they had killed and wounded 300 men and upwards, which amounts to more than the whole force we had to oppose their attack; for in the preceding night we were deserted by almost all the coloured people, and the greatest part of the new subjects. Being at the discretion of the enemy, without means of resistance or prospect of relief, we were obliged to propose a capitulation, which was instantly and peremptorily refused by the Count d'Estaing in toto; and in lieu of it he sent to me the most extraordinary and unexampled project that ever entered into the mind of a General or Politician. This I rejected in my turn; and there being no possibility of obtaining any other, all the principal inhabitants to whom I communicated it were unanimous in preferring a surrender without any conditions at all to the one that was offered; and upon that footing the enemy are now possessed of the island.

My letter of the 5th of July is so full and circumstantial, that I must refer your Lordship to it, and to the papers inclosed in it, for the particulars. I flatter myself that your Lordship will believe, that nothing was omitted that could possibly have been done for the preservation of Grenada: This reflection is the only consolation I have under the misfortune of its loss.

In my former letter I mentioned, that it was intended that my fellow prisoners, of the remains of the five companies of the 48th regiment, &c. should embark with me for Europe in a ship set apart for that purpose; but I know not why its destination was altered; the troops were sent, as I am informed, to Gaudal upe, and I was put on board a French frigate bound for this place, where we arrived last night. I have written to M. de Sartine, through whose hands this letter passes, to know the intentions of his Court with regard to my enlargement, and expect his answer in a few days.

M. d'Estaing would not consent to any exchange of prisoners in the West-Indies on this occasion.

An assurance was given to the inhabitants of Grenada, that they should retain quiet possession of their estates, and that, during the war, they should not be obliged to carry arms against his Majesty. The other arrangements, I presume, will depend on the Court of Versailles.

MACARTNEY.

(A) The letter referred to above has not been received.

TRENTON, January 12

We hear that a large quantity of counterfeit continental money was taken a few days ago, by a party of Major Lee's light dragoons, in Monmouth county. We have not yet learned in whose hands it was found. There was also a considerable quantity of goods, which had been sent out of New-York at the same time, for sale—Several persons were taken, among whom was Anthony Woodward's son.

On Tuesday night, the 28th ult. the late dwelling-house of William Pidgeon, Esq; in the township of Stafford, and county of Monmouth, took fire, and was unfortunately burned down; although the fire was pretty soon discovered by Capt. Isaac Andrews, who lived in the house, yet the wind being very high, the flames spread with such amazing rapidity, that five persons lost their lives, viz. Captain Andrews's two daughters, one about eight and the other six years of age, two servant men and one hired man. Every thing in the house was burned, except two beds; those who escaped, six in number, not being able to save their common apparel. Mr. Pidgeon, who had been in a low state of health some time before this melancholy accident happened, very narrowly escaped by leaping out at a window in the upper story, tho' not without being considerably burned by first attempting to come down the stair-way; and receiving cold, while removing to a neighbouring house in his shirt, he was taken ill of the pleurisy, and died on the morning of the 5th inst.—His remains were interred on Saturday last, in St. Michael's church yard, at this place.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 19.*

On Thursday, after a short illness, AMOS STRETTELL, Esq; departed this life in the 60th year of his age. In the public stations which he formerly filled, as *Representative in General Assembly*, for this county; an *Alderman of the city*; a *Trustee of the General Loan-Office and of the College*, he obtained the approbation of his fellow-citizens; as a *Merchant* he was eminent and intelligent; in the more silent path of private life deservedly beloved by his family and the poor, for affection and beneficence. His remains were deposited on Sunday evening in the family vault, in Christ Church burial ground, respectfully attended by a large number of the principal inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Rotterdam to his Correspondent in Williamsburg, dated Sept. 1, 1779.

"I was but 24 days in England, but learnt enough to satisfy myself, you and every American worthy to bear the blessed name of a freeman, that England is not that power which can subdue America; nay, England, conformable to history, and every sensible Englishman's sincere expression, was never so perplexed, poor, divided and unhappy, as at this present time.

"When I was in London, the Spanish and French fleets were for some days near Plymouth, in the British channel, and the whole coast was in a worse situation than we were when Sir George Collier landed at Portsmouth in Virginia. Their situation is bad; taxes innumerable; their forces by sea and land inferior by one third to their enemies; and when they are bragging of their land forces at home, it is equal to what I have heard in America of 50 or 60,000 men, where you seldom have together 8 or 9000; equally the same in England, and rather worse, as all unanimity is lost. Ireland, I hope, is at this present time invaded by Spain and France, and you may be sure the attempt will meet with success, if the English fleet, much inferior in number to France, should not be able to strike a capital blow. Holland is courted continually for their assistance of 20 ships, &c. but in vain. The Dutchmen will always find an excuse, and their present excuse is, that they have no sailors at home; that France has not declared war against England; and that, from the present situation of Europe, they will equip themselves for their self-preservation. Indeed France has 40,000 men encamped not far from the territories of Holland. I have met with no Dutchman yet who doubts not but that England must give over their American pretensions, and are well pleased with my telling them the Americans are only imitating the Dutch, in fighting for liberty and property; but as I am little acquainted here and just arrived a couple of days past, can inform you nothing particular in this place. I shall set off for Amsterdam this evening."

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are desired to meet at the University next Friday Evening, when it is intended to ballot for such Persons as have been proposed to be admitted as new Members into the Society, agreeable to their Laws.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of The Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *adjusted by the Managers; being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments for the Year, ending the 31st of December*, 1779.

BALANCE in the Hands of the Treasurer Peter Reeve, at settling the Accounts last Year, - -	£	714	12 9
Received from sundry Members on their Admission, - - -		29	5 0
Quarterly Payments, -		80	17 6
* Principal of Monies lent, -		650	0 0
Interest on Monies lent, -		2066	0 0
A Donation from James Cochran,		1	17 0
	£	3542	12 3
PAID sundry Charities, amounting to	£	275	0 0
Monies lent on Interest, -		2775	0 0
Balance in the Treasurer's Hands,		492	12 3
	£	3542	12 3
Capital Stock at Interest Dec. 31, 1778,	£	2412	10 0
* Principal paid in since, - - -		650	0 0
		1762	10 0
Monies put out in 1779, - -		2775	0 0
Capital Stock at Interest Dec. 31, 1779,	£	4537	10 0

THE Members of the Society for the relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a Special Meeting, at the Coffee-house, on Saturday next, the twenty-second of January instant, at Six o'clock precisely, on business of importance.

January 18, 1780.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by
ROBERT CALDWELL,
On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM and WINE,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa; Best Allom Salt,
Cordage assorted,
Sail-Cloth, Osnabrugs, Ticklenburghs and sewing Twine,
Best Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Pease, Rice and Oatmeal,
White-Lead and Linseed Oil,
Muskets, Bayonets, Cutlasses and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch-Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat Assortment of Patent Time-Glasses,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. sheathing, Desk and Spike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw Hammers, Pad-Locks and Sail Needles,
Bar and Sheet-Lead,
A great Variety of Queen's Ware, of the newest Fashion, And,
A general Assortment of Ship-Chandlery. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

TEN acres of good LAND, between two and three acres whereof is a rich bottom, with a large stream of water running through the same, the rest up-land, of which there is five acres well timbered, likewise a new log house, 18 by 16, built last summer, situate in Charlestown, Chester county, joining to Patrick Anderson, Esq; on one side, and within two miles of the Valley-Forge, in a good neighbourhood, and in a very public place, it being an angle between two laid out roads, one leading from Moore-Hall to the White Horse, on Lancaster road, distance 5 miles, the other to the Valley, with sundry other roads leading thereto, which render it a proper place for any kind of public business, particularly for a tan-yard. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, joining the premises. HENRY MILLER.

N. B. The subscriber has a stray bay horse, supposed to be 12 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. HENRY MILLER. †

Charlestown, January 3, 1780.

To be Sold for Continental Currency,

A PLANTATION of good land, containing 149 acres, with the usual allowance, lying in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, about 45 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the tract of land late the property of Col. William Gibbons, at Little Brandy-Wine; whereon is a square log dwelling-house, a good barn and stables, two good never failing springs, adjacent to said dwelling-house, a good bearing apple orchard, 14 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, about 80 acres cleared, and timber sufficient for the use of said place. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOHN JAMES, in Market-street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on said premises. JAMES HAIR. †

To be SOLD,

A Valuable tract of LAND, lying within four miles of Princeton, in the State of New-Jersey, containing five or six hundred acres. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN VAN HORN at Rockyhill, on said farm. ‡

Sunbury, December 19, 1779.

WAS committed to my custody four Negroe men, one named JAMES HAYS, 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good English, and is a sensible mannerly fellow, about 23 years of age; another named RICHARD LINCOLN (formerly advertised by the name of Pierpoint) about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, seems to have been bred a barber; it is alledged they belong to one Mr. Dorsey, near to Frederick-Town, in Maryland. They were committed in October, 1778, on suspicion of their designing to go to the enemy, and were advertised in March last in Mr. Dunlap's paper. The other two were committed this day, also upon suspicion of their going to the enemy; one named WILL, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, about 28 years of age; the other named BEN, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age. They say they belonged to a certain Nansfield, at or near Baltimore. Their master or masters (if any they have) are desired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away in six weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold out as the law directs.

‡ JOHN MORRISON, Goaler.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1780.

ABSENTED from her Husband, HANNAH, the wife of Joshua Burn, and has taken along with her a roccolo coat and three good Holland shirts, almost new, one pair of silver buckles, two pair of new yarn stockings, and sundry houshold goods, too tedious to mention. These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. JOSHUA BURN. †

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS Stolen from the door of *Casper Sauder*, at the sign of the Lamb, on Frankford road, on Monday evening, the 17th instant, a likely bay HORSE, saddle and bridle, the horse about 14 hands high, 7 years old next spring, marked with a U upside down on his near buttock, has a little white in his forehead, is in good order, shod all round, and has lately been trimmed. Whoever apprehends the thief shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and for the horse alone Three Hundred Dollars, paid by the subscribers, living in Frankford.

CHRISTOPHER LOCKNER, or
¶ RUDOLPH NEFF.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;
WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS; and
NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS;
TO BE SOLD,
Wholesale or Retail, by
HALL and SELLERS.

THE CLERK of the Market, in pursuance of his duty, and special direction to enforce the laws preventing abuses in the Markets and sale of provision, now gives this public notice, That he is resolved to prosecute any persons offending against the laws, without respect of persons: And that none may plead ignorance in future, thinks proper to inform them, in this public manner, what actions are by law made offences, and how punishable, viz.

First. The purchasing any provisions or victuals whatsoever, for the food of man, at their own houses, in the streets, at any wharves, taverns, ferry-houses, or other places than the public Market-houses.

Secondly. The making any bargain for any such provisions or victuals, before the same shall be brought for sale into the public Markets.

Thirdly. The endeavouring to enhance the price of the above articles, or dissuading any persons from bringing their provisions to Market for sale.

Fourthly. The purchasing the above articles to sell again, within four miles of the Court-House, except they are tavern-keepers, butchers acting in their trade, or hucksters after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The punishments inflicted by law are, for the first offence a forfeiture of the value of the articles forestalled or regrated, and imprisonment for two months; and accumulated punishments for a repetition of the offences.

The great advantages the inhabitants of the city, as well as those of the country, would reap from observing these regulations, would soon make all compulsion of law unnecessary: But the subscriber is resolved to do his duty in this respect; and after this notification, no citizen can take it hard if he or his servant, found in the breach of the law, are prosecuted. And he expects that such of the inhabitants as wish to see abuses prevented, and a fair general plan of sale promoted, will not only comply strictly with the law themselves, but discountenance, and enable the subscriber to punish, those who do otherwise.

ROBERT SMITH, Clerk.

AT a meeting of the Magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, the 17th December, 1779, taking into consideration the price allowed by Act of Assembly for Sweeping Chimneys, being not sufficient to engage a proper number of Sweeps for that purpose at this season of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney, from this day to the first of February next. JOHN ORD, President.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white spot in her forehead, white across her shoulders, with a brown spot in the white, white under her belly, and also white hind feet and tail; she is a remarkable small cow, and the horns particularly are very small and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the said cow to the subscriber shall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reasonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the said cow may be found shall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

December 17, 1779.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, A certain JOHN ROBERTS, a mill-wright by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied behind; he wore when he went away light coloured clothes, rode a small sorrel horse, and is supposed to be gone to North-Carolina. Whoever takes up the said John Roberts, and delivers him in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, paid by

JAMES UNDERWOOD.

¶ Constable of the township of Merion.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, living in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old rising six, he has a small star in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the shoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horse and Thief, and reasonable charges, paid by

* ANDREW OLIPHANT.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, That on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

JUST ARRIVED, and to BE SOLD by

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

At his Commission Store, in Second street, below Market-street,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Callicoes and Cottons, Irish Linnens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyson Tea, &c. Also, A large Assortment of Knives and Forks.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by

‡5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

THE LOT and HOUSE he now lives in, near the two Mile Stone on the Frankford Road. Enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER TOD, Merchant, in Front-street, or of

¶ RICHARD FARMAR.

HARMAN AND LEWIS

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, near the DRAW-BRIDGE,

CAMBRICS,
NARROW LACE,
LINENS,
CHECKS,
TAPES,
KNIVES and FORKS,
SPANISH SUGAR in Boxes,
LOAF SUGAR,
And excellent CLARET in Bottles. ¶

A small Quantity of Brass Wire,

Of suitable sizes for Brush-makers, drawing-wire, button shanks, sieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth street, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as usual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the best quality,

By Wholesale and Retail. ¶

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the 30th of November ult. at night, from off the tenter hooks of the subscriber, the following Pieces, all of a brown colour, viz. One piece of cloth, 13 yards, not raised nor shorn, marked IV at the corner with woolen yarn, numbered thus C7XIII; two pieces of linsey, one 11 yards the other 9, both marked Iq with cloth letters sewed on, numbered thus CLX; one piece of linsey, 3 yards, number CC. The number on each piece is with linen thread. Any person securing the goods and thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Pounds for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

Soleburry, Bucks County. † JONAS INGHAM.

New-London, December 21, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed the latter, from Back Creek Mill, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 11th of November last, A Black HORSE, five years old next spring, 14 ½ hands high, trots and canters, lofty carriage, a small star in his forehead, switch mane and tail, and some saddle marks on his Back. Whoever secures horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN EVANS,

Mill-wright, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania. ‖

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Richland township, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about seven years old, 15 hands high, has a large star on his forehead, and a broad snip on his nose, one or both hind feet white, a natural pacer, but trots occasionally, short switch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine spirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and secures said thief and horse, that the thief may be brought to justice, and delivers the horse to the subscriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Easton, or any of his deputies, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse only Three Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, December 29, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of James Brooke, in Limerick township, Philadelphia county, on the 12th instant, (December) A Dark Brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about ten years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN BROOKE, on the premises.

CAME to plantation of the subscriber, in East-Caln township, Chester county, some time in November, six CATTLE, viz. four Steers and two Heifers, one with a bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and them away.

§ JOHN HOOPES, junior.

CAME to the House of the Subscriber, in Monaghan Township, York County, about the 29th of October, 1779, a BLACK HORSE, about 13 hands high, branded on the off shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ JAMES ADAMS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, the first of July last, a black and white BULL, about two years old; also six SHEEP, of different marks. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay the charges, and take them away. DAVID STEPHENS. §

CAME to to the plantation of the subscriber, in Norriton, Philadelphia county, the beginning of July last, a red BULL CALF. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ ROBERT CURRY.

East Whiteland, Chester County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the stables of the subscriber, on the 24th day of November last, a sorrel MARE, supposed to be five years old this grass, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a small blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is desired to come to the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, agreeable to the laws of this State.

§ PETER MATHER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may in anywise concern, That NATHANIEL FALCONER and JOHN REDMAN preferred a petition to the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, some time since, praying a law might pass for shutting up a road laid out through Nathaniel Falconer's land, in the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, from the Wissahiccon road to another road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown. So that all those who think themselves injured by it, are desired to make their objections at the next sitting of the General Assembly, and shew cause, if any they have, why a law should not pass for shutting up the said road. *6w.

An Office for the Sale of Real Estates

IS now kept by the subscribers, in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other instruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inspection of Peter Thomson, who has had long experience in that business, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the possessors of deeds, and inform such what will be necessary to remedy such defect.

All persons having real estates, such as houses and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, pasture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to sell and dispose of, are desired to give in writing a true description of the houses, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the lowest prices they will take, in order that purchasers may have an opportunity of speedy information, attended with as little trouble as possible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the subscribers at their office, or at the Coffee-house. Those who please to favour them in placing their money out at interest, may be assured they will take the greatest care in procuring them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise. And they beg leave to return their thanks to those gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the sale of their real estates, &c. and request a continuance of their favour, and shall at all times be obliging to purchasers.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houses and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Virginia States, for sale. ‡

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books, in large or small Quantities; New-England and Manson's Primers; Seaman's Daily Assistant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys LINEN RAGS.

RICE, by the barrel or quantity,

And INDIGO,

To be SOLD by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

At his STORE. ‡

Just imported in the Sloop FAVOURITE, now lying at the upper side of Market-street Wharff,

A Quantity of ALLOM SALT,

And TO BE SOLD by

JOSEPH CARSON.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hath been pleased to appoint the subscriber Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia, according to an act of General Assembly passed the 26th ult. entituled, "An Act for the effectual suppression of public auctions and vendues, &c. HE therefore takes this earliest opportunity of informing the public: And that his store, at the corner of Front and South streets, will be open for the reception of all such goods as are to be disposed of agreeable to said act, where constant attendance will be given, until a more centrical store can be procured, which will be as soon as possible. He likewise will give his attendance at the Coffee-house (in Coffee-house hours) when he may be spoke with, attend sales there, or where it may best suit the owners of such property as the said act admits of for sale. And the public may be assured that, with a strict adherence to said act, every thing for their satisfaction respecting said office will be done, in the power of their most obedient humble servant,

Dec. 4, 1779. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. ‡

New-Castle, November 22, 1779.

WHEREAS the messuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Dirrickson, Joshua North, John Allman, Christopher Willson, John Gregory and Isaac Attwood, all late of the county aforesaid, forfeited to the Delaware State by virtue of an Act of Assembly thereof, have been sold by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose. This is therefore to notify all persons claiming any right or title to, interest in, or profits arising out of any messuages, lands or tenements, sold as the property of any of the persons afore-named, or having any accounts, debts or demands against any of the said persons, that the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New-Castle will sit at the Court-house in the town of New-Castle, on Wednesday, the 19th of January next, as well to receive the claims of any person or persons respecting the title of any messuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, so sold as aforesaid, as to adjust and settle any accounts, debts, dues or demands against all or any of the persons aforenamed, whose estates have become forfeited as aforesaid, according to the directions of an act of Assembly of the said State.

By order of the Court aforesaid,

GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2588.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1780.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXIII.

HAVING finiſhed what I had to ſay, at the preſent time, on the nature of the treaties, I go on to ſpeak a little of the good effects of the alliance, and the advantages reſulting from the operations of our Ally.

It would be worth while to ſhew at great length how much the reputation of the French monarchy has added luſtre to our cauſe, and contributed to prevent ſeveral of the powers of Europe from giving any help to Britain, or entering into an alliance with her. But as we have hinted theſe in ſome former papers, and as they are the leſs direct advantages, we ſhall not reſume the conſideration of them. Nor ſhall we dwell upon the operations of our Ally on the coaſt of this continent and in the Weſt-Indies, where, we have already ſhewn, ſhe has acted greatly for the intereſt of the common cauſe. We ſhall ſpeak only of thoſe advantages which have reſulted from her arms in Europe; and theſe have been many, great, ſolid, and eſſential.

She early fitted out armed veſſels to cruiſe upon the four ſeas of England: to capture the merchantmen, the tranſports, the armed veſſels of the enemy, ſending them into every port of France. I have not leiſure, nor, indeed, is it in my power to collect a compleat account of the prizes and Britiſh ſeamen which have been captured by our ally; but I do well recollect that, in reading the gazettes, I have been ſtruck with the number of them. Theſe loſſes quickly drew the attention of Britain to her own borders. It drew it from America. She could no longer ſend out, to the Atlantic, and to theſe ſhores, that armed force which had early ravaged us, and made prizes of our merchantmen.

The troops of France were early marched to the coaſts oppoſite to England, and kept our enemy in perpetual appehenſions of a deſcent upon their Iſlands. From this circumſtance, it has been impoſſible for Britain to ſpare troops from the garriſons upon her coaſts, or to ſend recruits to her armies in America, ſo that the invaſion expected at home has taken away from the exertions of the invaſion abroad; and we in America have been ſafe through the efforts of our allies.

The fleets of France riding in the harbours, or triumphant in the Channel, were ready to convey theſe troops to Britain. The ſcene was now reverſed, and the evils which our enemy had meditated, and which they had wrought to us, were brought home to their own doors. We had often caſt our eyes on the blue ocean, from the coaſt of America, and had ſeen the ſhips of the enemy banging in the wind. We had often ſtood aloof, and trembled at the approach of theſe. We had felt their deſcent. We had repelled them. We had hoped that one day it might be in our power to excite equal fear in the minds of the enemy. Equal fears have been excited. The coaſts of England have been every where alarmed with the news of an invaſion. The town of Portſmouth has been evacuated. Twenty guineas have been offered for a dray to carry for a few miles the effects of the miſerable inhabitants. The valuable effects have been buried in the earth, and the women and children have been ſcarcely able to eſcape on foot to the diſtant country. The dean of Glouceſter, I think it is, who writes a long eſſay to prove, that though the enemy may land and penetrate ſome diſtance, yet they cannot over-run the country, This eſſay proves only that the apprehenſions of the enemy are great, and that the day is revolved to them, which we had often wiſhed, when they are made to feel ſomething of the ſame ſufferings, and to remember thoſe calamities which they have brought upon the people of theſe States.

They have, no doubt, often heard what were our ſufferings when their troops landed at Boſton, at New-York, at the head of the bay of Cheſapeak, and at other places. They are now made to know what it is to apprehend thoſe ſufferings about to come upon themſelves. Our allies, revenging our caſe, are upon the coaſts of Britain. The count d'Orvilliers, having beat the Britiſh fleets, and riding victorious on the Channel, has it in his power to burn every town from the Land's end of England to the Orcades in Scotland. The gallant adventurer John Paul Jones, in the pay of the Congreſs, but chiefly fitted out by France, and under the auſpices of his royal patroneſs the Queen of France, has entered the Humber, and would have burnt Hull, had not his orders been to the contrary. He has had it in his power to burn Leith, and many other towns upon the coaſt, and to light up a flame, that, like the Aurora borealis of their ſkies, would have made the night luminous. Such lights we have ſeen kindled up in theſe ſkies by the burning of the towns of Norfolk, of Hampton, of Fairfield, of Norwalk, and of other places, and it would be no more than the juſtice of retribution, that the enemy, in their turn, ſhould, on their own coaſts, be witneſs of the like conflagration.

It would be no more than the juſtice of retribution: But it is impoſſible for France to imitate ſuch examples of barbarity. Though ſtung with a ſenſe of injury, on our behalf, ſhe is not able to induce herſelf to ſet one town on fire. It requires an impenetrable hardneſs of the heart to reſiſt the ideas of civiliſed Europe, and to bring back the viſage of the Gothic times. It requires an incruſtation of the mind like the bronze of iron, to be proof to the dictates of humanity, inſpiring that maxim, that "in peace we do one another all the good we can, and in time of war as little harm as poſſible, without prejudice to our own real intereſts*." That we refrain from every outrage, and even from every act of hoſtility, which ſhall not tend to ſettle the point in queſtion, and eſtabliſh the object of the war. The burning of towns, villages, ſacred edifices, ſchools of learning; the putting to death, by famine or the ſword, priſoners taken in war; the trucidation of aged perſons, and of helpleſs women and children; can contribute nothing to weaken an enemy, and diſpoſe them to a peace: It is therefore unneceſſary and cruel in the moſt extreme degree. Britain has been guilty of this practice, and has deſerved from America, and from her allies, the ſevereſt inſtances of retaliation. Nevertheleſs, our Miniſters at the Court of France have given orders to our armed veſſels, that they do not deſtroy the defenceleſs towns and villages of Britain. Our allies have given orders to their fleets, that they do not inflict theſe ſtrokes of puniſhment. We may be well aſſured, and I have it in my power to aſſert, that, though our ally will put the utmoſt vigour in the expedition which ſhe intends againſt our enemy, yet ſhe will not burn or deſtroy one building; ſhe will not injure the property of any; ſhe will not hurt one perſon who ſhall be found without arms; much leſs will ſhe admit that the ſoldiery of her army ſhall violate the chaſtity of women. Her object, ſingle and alone, will be, by attacking the enemy in their own country, to render it neceſſary for them to call home their forces from America; to reduce them to proper terms, and to diſpoſe them to accede to that which will be the ground of treaty, the independence of the States. Perhaps ſhe may be led, in great goodneſs to the world, to dethrone the tyrant, and give liberty to England, as ſhe has given it to America.

It is glorious to excel in humanity as well as by arms. France may be ſaid to have been the poliſher of Europe, and it would ill comport with the character ſhe has hitherto ſuſtained, to deſcend to any act of barbarity, even though exerciſed againſt a nation who is herſelf barbarous. Britain, from this cauſe, may eſcape with impunity, as far as regards a retaliation of the like hoſtilities. But the general indignation of the world is gone not againſt her; and from the rivers of Caniſkatſka, to the head of California, and, from the Niger to the ſtreams that iſſue in the Baltic, wherever they have heard of the war in America, ſhe is known as the moſt cruel of all nations. With great juſtice, "Britiſh cruelty," will be proverbial in all times. Her character ſhall ſurvive her death; ſhe will be immortal in her infamy. Not all the waves that daſh againſt her white rocks, can waſh the fame of her tyrant white; not all the winds that ſweep acroſs her iſle can bear away the memory of her murders. She is foggy in her atmoſphere; but the more heavy ſhades of her ignominy preſs upon her. Wrapped in darkneſs, ſhe is loſt to the praiſe of men, and ſhe will continue loſt until a new age and new manners ſhall exiſt, and the preſent race of mortals, and thoſe who ſhall ſpring from them, inheriting the ſame tempers, ſhall find a ſepulchre upon her ſoil.

It is no ſmall ſacrifice of reſentment to refrain from retaliating the injuries of Britain. The ſtates of Europe will be ſenſible of this, and will give due praiſe to our ally for that ſacrifice. It is god-like to have it in our power to puniſh, and to refrain from puniſhing. France, by the valour of her arms, by the goodneſs of her cauſe, by her moderation, humanity and love of peace, has lighted up a flame of glory, which the current of a thouſand years rolling over it ſhall not be able to extinguiſh.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Sp. l.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by

ROBERT CALDWELL,

On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM and WINE,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa; Beſt Allom Salt,
Cordage aſſorted,
Sail-Cloth, Oſnabrugs, Ticklenburghs and ſewing Twine,
Beſt Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Peaſe, Rice and Oatmeal,
White-Lead and Linſeed Oil,
Muſkets, Bayonets, Cutlaſſes and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun-Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch-Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat Aſſortment of Patent Time-Glaſſes,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. ſheathing, Deſk and Spike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw-Hammers, Pad-Locks and Sail-Needles,
Bar and Sheet-Lead,
A great Variety of Queen's Ware, of the neweſt Faſhion, And,
A general Aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

TEN acres of good LAND, between two and three acres whereof is a rich bottom, with a large ſtream of water running through the ſame, the reſt up-land, of which there is five acres well timbered, likewiſe a new log houſe, 18 by 16, built laſt ſummer, ſituate in Charleſtown, Cheſter county, joining to Patrick Anderſon, Eſq; on one ſide, and within two miles of the Valley-Forge, in a good neighbourhood, and in a very public place, it being an angle between two laid out roads, one leading from Moore-Hall to the White-Horſe, on Lancaſter road, diſtance 5 miles, the other to the Valley, with ſundry other roads leading thereto, which render it a proper place for any kind of public buſineſs, particularly for a tan-yard. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, joining the premiſes. HENRY MILLER.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has a ſtray bay horſe, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. HENRY MILLER. †

Charleſtown, January 3, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open laſt night, the SHOP of the ſubſcriber in Front-Street, near the Draw-bridge, and the following articles taken out of the CASE, viz. A ſtrait bodied ſilver tankard, weight 31 ounces, with a man's head carved at the bottom of the handle; upwards of thirty pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles; eight pair of knee ditto; one pair ſet ditto; twelve plain gold rings, nine twiſted ditto; three double gilt watch keys; one and a half dozen tea ſpoons (finiſhed) one dozen not quite finiſhed; one pair large ſtone ear bobs; one pin-cuſhion hoop; one ſtock buckle; three and a half pair plain gold ſleeve buttons weight 4 dwt. 18 grs. each pair; one dozen pair plain ſilver ditto, with ſeveral other articles not recollected. Whoever apprehends the thief and goods, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Hundred Dollars for the goods, or in proportion for any part thereof.

JOSEPH LOWNES.

N. B. The buckles, ſpoons, &c. are ſtampt with the maker's mark, J. L. *

To be Sold for Continental Currency,

A PLANTATION of good land, containing 149 acres, with the uſual allowance, lying in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, about 45 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the tract of land late the property of Col. William Gibbons, at Little-Brandy-Wine; whereon is a ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a good barn and ſtables, two good never failing ſprings, adjacent to ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good bearing apple orchard, 14 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, about 80 acres cleared, and timber ſufficient for the uſe of ſaid place. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOHN JAMES, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid premiſes. JAMES HAIR. †

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXIV.

THERE are ſome arguments of a popular kind, which they who advance them do not themſelves believe. Of this ſort is that argument made uſe of by our enemy, to induce the ſtates of Europe to arm themſelves againſt France, viz. That ſhe is ambitious, and aſpires to univerſal monarchy. This is of old date; nevertheleſs, becauſe it was once believed, it may be ſtill believed, and therefore it is judged proper ſtill to advance it. We ſhall take the liberty to examine the ground of this charge, and to ſee with what juſtice it has at any time been brought or may now be brought, againſt our ally.

From the middle of the fifteenth century, when Charles V. had united in himſelf the ſucceſſions of the houſe of Burgogne and Caſtille to his paternal inheritance, the houſe of Auſtria had become the dominant power of Europe, and, like "a ſtone cut from the mountain,*" rolled down with great rapidity, and bid fair to deſtroy every power that ſtood in the way of it. Guſtavus Adolphus of Sweden, poſſeſſing all thoſe qualities that conſtitute the hero, at the head of the moſt powerful and warlike nation of the north, and aſſiſted by the ſubſidies of France, had oppoſed the formidable bulk of this power, and commenced hoſtilities the 24th of June, 1630, in the iſle of Rugan. But though this war was long and glorious to the Swedes, and many noble Captains ſignaliſed themſelves in the contention, yet the battle of Nortlingen, September 6, 1634, gave to the Emperor a decided ſuperiority, and from this time France alone remained to oppoſe, by her counſels and her arms, this power, which, though divided into two branches, the empire under Ferdinand III. Spain and its dependencies under Philip II. the one the brother, and the other the ſon of Charles V. yet continued one in intereſt, and united in affection, and might be juſtly ſtiled the ruling power of Europe. France alone oppoſed this power, and for more than half an age was the bulwark againſt it. What liberty exiſts in that quarter of the globe was kindled, kept alive, and defended by her. She gave liberty and independence to the States of Holland, in which they were eſtabliſhed by the famous treaty of nine years, concluded at Anvers, April 9, 1609. She preſerved the poſſeſſions and the liberty of the Princes and the States of Italy, who were ready to be ſwallowed up by that power which now occupied the kingdoms of Naples and of Lombardy. She ſecured the balance of the empires, in giving vigour to its antient laws, in preſcribing limits to the ſovereignty of the Emperor, in obtaining to the ſtates the liberty of making alliances amongſt themſelves and with ſtrangers; by which means the diets of the empire were rendered free.

It was not till about the middle of the ſixteenth century, that France began to take the aſcendant in Europe, and having greatly humbled the power of Auſtria, to be herſelf the object of jealouſy with other powers. Cardinal Mazarine, who was then Miniſter to Louis XIV. far from moderating the ambition of the young Monarch, rather inflamed it, and France, elated with her paſt ſucceſs, and the reputation of her Generals, and truſting to that order which began to be eſtabliſhed in her finances, and to the progreſs of her commerce, continued ſtill to ſay that it was neceſſary to humble the Houſe of Auſtria, which had been already humbled ſufficiently. The death of Philip IV. ſerved for a pretext of the war which ſhe deſired. Louis pretended, that the Queen his wife had the right of inheritance of the Low Countries, and, in 1667, he entered there, to take poſſeſſion of thoſe provinces which the Court of Madrid had refuſed to cede to him..

The ſucceſs of the French arms was rapid, and the triple alliance between the States of Holland, England and Sweden, was the fruit of that conſternation which was produced by them. The peace of Aix la Chapelle, which followed quickly after, ſomewhat calmed theſe fears. Nevertheleſs, there ſtill remained in the minds of men ſome apprehenſions of the riſing power of France. The former fears ſprang up again in all their force when Louis XIV. renewed his claim, and made war upon the States in 1672. They were induſtriouſly propagated through all the Courts of Europe. It was ſaid that the ambition of the Court of France threatened them with the ſame dangers that the ſucceſſors of Charles V. had cauſed them to apprehend. Theſe rumours ſpread every where by the Prince of Orange, and thoſe engaged in his intereſt, were at the ſame time ſupported by the Courts of Vienna and of Madrid. This was the origin of that idea which afterwards ſo greatly prevailed, that France had aſpired to univerſal monarchy.

The Prince of Orange, who in the revolution of 1688 in England was placed on the throne of that kingdom, was the avowed enemy of France. In the war of 1672 he had publiſhed that there was an end of the liberty of Europe, if the French monarchy was not immediately reſtrained, and kept within that degree of power in which it had been placed at the treaty of the Pyranees in 1659. There was nothing heard but of oppoſing the houſe of Auſtria to the houſe of Bourbon, and of balancing their credit and their forces, to hold them in equilibrio; but after the revolution in England, the Prince of Orange, now William III. took up other principles, and thought no longer of reducing, but of ruining the power of France.

In this ſpirit was negociated that treaty concluded at Vienna, May 12, 1689, between the Emperor and the States General, and afterwards called the grand alliance, becauſe all the enemies of France acceded to it. By this treaty it was ſtipulated that no one of the contracting parties ſhould admit any propoſal of accommodation, until each had received a full ſatisfaction for the wrongs which they had believed themſelves to have ſuſtained. The government of Louis was too intelligent to expect to riſe from this labyrinth, into which the union of ſo many oppoſite intereſts had thrown it, by any other means than by procuring a diſſolution of this union. While therefore the war was carried on with vigour, a negotiation was ſet on foot with the ſeveral powers. The ſucceſs was equal to the prudence of the meaſures, and the peace of Nimeguen, comprehending the States General, Spain, Sweden, and the empire, the King of Denmark, the Elector of Brandenburgh, the Duke of Brunſwick, Lunenburgh, Zell and Woolfenbuttle, and Frederick William Elector of Brandenburgh, was concluded in 1678 and 1679.

The ambition of Louis XIV. and his reſentment to the powers combined againſt him, were the true cauſes of the war of 1688. The rights of the Dutcheſs of Orleans, to the ſucceſſion of her brother the Elector Palatine, and thoſe of Cardinal Furſtemberg to the Archbiſhopric of Cologne, were but pretexts for it. In order to diſconcert the projects of his enemies, Louis thought it neceſſary to prevent them; it was time to make an irruption into Germany, to ſuſpend the progreſs of the Imperials in Hungary, and to raiſe the confidence of the Turks after the taking of Belgrade.

The war was carried on for many years, with extraordinary efforts on both ſides; and the ſucceſs of the French arms, which, in any other conjuncture, would have been ſufficient to have reduced the allies to aſk a peace, or at leaſt not to reject it, anſwered no other end but to irritate them ſtill more, and to give ſcope to thoſe principles of jealouſy and hatred which had firſt engaged them in the war. In ſeeing that the conqueror was weakened by advantages too dearly purchaſed, the vanquiſhed became obſtinate to their diſgraces, and patiently ſupported the decline of their commerce, and the bad ſtate of their finances, now totally exhauſted. While they ſupported armies once or twice more conſiderable than thoſe which they had before the peace of the Pyranees, the ſtates richeſt in men and money muſt have been reduced. France, though victorious, was reduced to ſeek expedients and reſources to carry on the war, a demonſtrative evidence that ſhe was not ſet up to extend conqueſt, and that her enemies had no ground to apprehend that ſhe was about to ſubjugate Europe. The Monarch, tired of a war which burthened his ſubjects, ſincerely deſired peace. He neglected nothing which could give weight to the advances which he made. He preſſed finally the King of Sweden to offer his mediation, and declared, in the mean time, the conditions on which he was ready to make a peace, but Europe was accuſtomed to be afraid of him; and the more he gave proofs of moderation, the leſs he perſuaded any one. No one would believe that he was ſincere; and all the world ſuſpected ſome deſign concealed under theſe offers. The idea of univerſal monarchy was ſtill in their minds, and whether he made war, or offered peace, it was ſuſpected to be with ſome view to this great object.

It was not until 1693 that Louis XIV. was able to bring his enemies to liſten to terms of agreement, and not till three years afterwards, Auguſt 28, 1696, that a peace concluded at Turin, between this court and that of Verſailles, became the ſignal of a general peace, confirmed by the contracting parties, at Riſwick, in 1697.

It was a full evidence that the Prince of Orange, who had firſt diſſeminated the ideas of univerſal monarchy on the part of France, did not ſeriouſly believe there was any ground for theſe, that he himſelf afterwards, when he became King of England, and was eſtabliſhed on the throne, entered into two partition treaties with the court of France, the firſt of which was ſigned at the Hague, October 11, 1698, ſome time before the concluſion of the peace of Ryſwick. Louis XIV. had a claim to the ſucceſſion of the Spaniſh monarchy, in the right of Maria Thereſa, his wife, and the Dauphin had married the daughter of the King of Spain. William III. King of England, was anxious to ſecure a barrier to the Dutch in the Netherlands, and for this reaſon entered into an agreement with the King of France, to make a partition of the Spaniſh monarchy. By this treaty, the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, who, in ſuppoſing the validity of the renunciation of Maria Thereſa to her rights, was the neareſt heir of Charles II. King of Spain, was to poſſeſs the whole inheritance, except ſome ſtates, which were to be diſmembered in favour of the Dauphin, and the Arch Duke Charles, 2d ſon of the Emperor. To the one was given the Two Sicilies, the adjacent iſles, the places on the coaſt of Tuſcany, the marquiſate of Final, and the province of Guipaſcoa; the other was to enjoy the Milaneſe.

The death of the young prince of Bavaria, which happened February 8, 1699, made it neceſſary to change theſe diſpoſitions. A new negociation was ſet on foot, and France, England, and the United Provinces agreed, by a ſecond treaty of partition, ſigned at London, March 3, 1700, and at the Hague, the 25th of the ſame month, to add to the provinces already promiſed to the Dauphin, the Dutchies of Lorain and of Bar, yielding the Milaneſe to the Houſe of Lorain; the Arch Duke Charles was to poſſeſs the remaining part of the ſucceſſion to the Spaniſh monarchy. In fine, it was regulated, that the Crown of Spain and the Indies ſhould never belong to a Prince, who was Emperor or King of the Romans, the King of France, or the Dauphin.

It was theſe partition treaties, entered into by William III. King of England, that rendered it adviſeable for Charles II. King of Spain, who died in 1700, to leave his crown by teſtament to the Dauphin. Louis XIV. by accepting this will, ran counter to the wiſhes of King William, who, as we have already ſaid, had converted a part of the Spaniſh Netherlands, to be a barrier to the States of Holland, for whom, as having been their ſtadtholder, he had entertained a particular affection; and hoped for a more ſtable ſupport to his views of agrandiſement from them, than from the people of England, who had reduced the prerogative of their Princes to narrow limits, and whoſe affections, he well knew, were fluctuating and uncertain. It was to revenge himſelf on the French King for departing from the laſt treaty of partition, that William once more excited the ideas of unlimited ambition on the part of France, and brought ſeveral of the powers of Europe to engage in war againſt that monarchy. England was but the dupe of William in the part which ſhe took in this war. It is the language of Mrs. Macauley, in her hiſtory of England from the revolution, lately publiſhed, "That, as England did not pretend to lay claim to any part of the Spaniſh or French dominions, nor had ſuſtained any real injury, or ſerious provocation from the King of France, the declared end of the war was to put the houſe of Auſtria in poſſeſſion of the throne of Spain, and to procure a barrier for the Dutch in the Netherlands."

The confederate powers of England and the States, with the houſe of Auſtria, were in this war engaged againſt France. King William died March 8, 1702; but the ſame ſyſtem was adopted under his ſucceſſor Queen Anne, and the war was continued by the ſame General under which it was begun, John Duke of Marlborough. The Earl of Godolphin, the Earl of Sunderland, and others, who were at the head of the affairs of England, and were ſupported by the whig party at that time unworthy of the name, found it neceſſary to continue this ſyſtem, in order to ſupport themſelves; and therefore, without believing that Louis was more ambitious than his neighbours, or that there was the leaſt danger from his arms, were ſtrenuous to carry on the war. The Duke of Marlborough, whoſe intereſt, by means of the Dutcheſs his wife, was great with his Sovereign, aided thoſe councils, and was ſubſervient to them; for war was to him the only field of riches and of glory.

The loſſes on the part of France, in this war, were great, and fortune continuing to favour the allies, it was propoſed to the States General by the Marquis de Torcy, that Louis would conſent even to agree upon meaſures to force the Dauphin, now Philip V. to renounce in two months the crown of Spain, and be contented with Sicily; but the offer was refuſed. We have already ſhewn, that the private intereſt of a few individuals in England governed theſe matters. The reſt of the world were engaged, by the vain fears of ambition, and over grown power on the part of France, to ſupport them in theſe views. England had now in reality become, by her armies and her fleets, the dominant power of Europe.

Nevertheleſs, it was a long time before it was diſcovered by her neighbours. The former ſurmiſes were induſtriouſly kept up, and the French ambition ſtill remained the great object of invective, as her power was the great ſource of declamation. The impreſſions made on the minds of men by ſome early inſtances of ambition on the part of Louis, ſtill remained in ſome degree, and they were guided by them even after this Monarch had ſhewn himſelf willing to make peace almoſt upon any terms. It is with the opinions of men, as with the waves of the ocean, which continue to roll a long time after the ſtorm which at firſt excited them has ſubſided.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

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* *Daniel.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 15.

Monday laſt were ſeen, between Jameſtown and Swan's Point, two boats, one with two, the other with four men on board, in the greateſt diſtreſs imaginable, and not able to reach either ſhore for the vaſt quantities of ice then floating in the river. The Captain of one of our ſtate ſhips ſent his barge with twelve men to their aſſiſtance, who, after rowing many hours, until the ſun was almoſt down, without getting to them, were obliged to return; and as the boats have not been ſince heard of, it is feared the poor men periſhed.

The Tempeſt is on ſhore between Hog iſland and Cobham, a brig and ſnow are aground near Mulberry iſland, and the privateer brig Jefferſon is ſunk off Jameſtown. She was a fine new veſſel, juſt finiſhed, and ready to ſail on a cruiſe.

For a week paſt we have had the moſt ſevere weather that has been felt in this country upwards of forty years.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, *of January 18.*

Copy of a letter from Commodore John Paul Jones, late Commander of the ſhip of war Good Man Richard, to Meſſrs. Gourlade and Moylan, of L'Orient, dated on board the ſhip of war Seraphis, off the Texel, October 3, 1779.

I HAVE only time, my dear friends, to inform you, that I have this day anchored here, having taken this ſhip in the night of the 23d ult. on the coaſt of England, after a battle of three hours and a half. Two hours and a half of that time the Good Man Richard and this ſhip being made faſt along ſide of one another, both ſhips being in flames, and the Good Man Richard making water faſter than all the pumps could deliver it. This ſhip mounts 44 guns, and has two intire batteries, one of them 18 pounders, ſo that my ſituation was ſevere enough to have to deal with ſuch an enemy in ſuch a dreadful ſituation. Judge then what it muſt have been when the Alliance came up, towards the cloſe of the action, and, inſtead of aſſiſting me, directed her whole fire againſt the Good Man Richard, not once or twice, but repeatedly, after being ſpoke to, and ſhewing a private ſignal of recognizance.

The Alliance killed eleven men, and mortally wounded an officer on the Good Man Richard's forecaſtle, at one volley. I have loſt in killed and wounded the beſt part of my men. The Good Man Richard went to the bottom on the morning of the 25th ult. in ſpite of every effort to bring her into port. No action before was ever, in all reſpects, ſo bloody, ſo ſevere, and ſo laſting. I beg of you to communicate this, with my beſt reſpects, to the gentlemen of your port.

The fire was not quite extinguiſhed on board of the Good Man Richard till eight hours after the enemy had ſtruck; and at laſt it had reached within a few feet of the magazine. We ſaved all the ſtores and all our private effects; but no lives were loſt from the conflagration. The Pallas took, at the ſame time, an armed ſhip of twenty ſix-pounders.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

N. B. The prizes taken and ranſomed by the Good Man Richard, during her cruiſe of about three months, amounted to at leaſt a million of livres.

BOSTON, *December* 27.

Thurſday the ſecond inſtant, the houſe of Mr. Oſborn, at the Upper-ferry, in New-Haven, was ſtruck with lightning, by which Mr. Oſborn (who was ſitting near the chimney) received ſo violent a ſhock, that his life was at firſt deſpaired of, but he had nearly recovered; the reſt of the family were all ſtruck down; but they ſoon recovered.

Friday laſt arrived here, Captain Jarvis, in a ſchooner, in 23 days from Martinico; he informs, that ſeven ſail of Count d'Eſtaing's fleet had arrived there from Georgia the day before he ſailed, that it was reported the Count with ten ſail of the line has gone to France, in order to take command of the combined fleets, that the other 8 ſail are to tarry in America till further orders.

PROVIDENCE, *December* 18.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here from the Grand Army, on his way to his ſeat in New-Hampſhire, the Honourable Major General SULLIVAN.

We learn that letters are received at the Weſtward from Colonel Broadhead, Commandant at Fort-Pitt, informing that ſome Canadians had arrived there, and brought advice, that the ſeveral tribes of Indians which had been driven from their towns by General Sullivan, in his late expedition, were in a ſtarving condition; that they had applied to the Commanding Officer at Niagara, and demanded proviſions, alledging that he had been the cauſe of all their misfortunes, by prevailing on them to ſtrike the Americans; that for prudential reaſons he had for a ſhort time afforded them a ſcanty ſupply, but on receiving advice from Quebec that no more proviſions were expected to arrive from England 'till the enſuing ſpring, he was obliged, for the preſervation of his garriſon, to refuſe the Savages any further ſupport, in conſequence of which they were dying in great numbers.—Thus, by the ſpirited exertions and perſeverance of this brave and active officer, under every difficulty, and the happy ſucceſs of the expedition, our frontiers are entirely ſecured againſt the incurſions of a perfidious Savage enemy.

Since our laſt two veſſels have arrived in the river, taken by the Franklin and Pickering privateers of Salem; one of them is a ſchooner from New-Providence with fruit, bound to New-York, the other a ſloop from New-York, laden with lumber.

NEW-LONDON, *December 8.*

Laſt Friday Captain Perkins, in a ſloop belonging to Norwich, arrived here in 29 days from Cape-Francois.

A letter from the Cape, dated the 7th ult. to a gentleman here, informs, that 17 ſail of merchantmen, convoyed by a frigate, arrived at the Cape in October laſt; that the frigate brought money to pay off the French troops, and landed it at Porto Plata, to be carried by land to the Cape. At this time the Ruby, of 64 guns, and Briſtol of 50 guns (Engliſh) were cruiſing off Monto Chriſto.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight, a ſmall Britiſh ſhip came cloſe in with Say Brook bar, and it being almoſt calm, ſent her boat and took a ſloop which was bound into Connecticut river, from the eaſtward, laden with ſalt. The people on board the ſloop attempted to run her on ſhore, and had got ſo near that one of them by running up the bowſprit jumped on the land and got off.

Sunday laſt the privateer Bever, Captain Havens, returned from a cruize, and brought in with her a brig from Surrinam, bound to New-York, laden with 157 hogſheads of melaſſes, and 240 caſes of gin.

Monday returned here from a cruize up the ſound, the Continental ſloop Argo, Captain Talbot. In the late ſtorm ſhe ran on Fairfield reef, when her guns were thrown over in order to get the veſſel off; but they were afterwards recovered.

Dec. 15. In the gale of wind about the firſt inſtant, Capt. Davidſon, in a ſmall ſloop from Cape-Francois, laden with melaſſes and coffee, run on Watch-Hill beach; when, by cutting away her maſt, the veſſel and cargoe were ſaved.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 26.*

Extract of a letter from General Waſhington to his Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs, dated Morriſtown, January 18, 1780.

"SIR,

"The ſeverity of the weather having rendered a deſcent upon Staten-Iſland practicable by the ice; and it being alſo imagined that the communication between New-York and the iſland was interrupted by the ſame cauſe, a favourable opportunity of ſtriking the enemy ſtationed there (who amounted by report to 1000 or 1200 men) ſeemed to preſent itſelf. A detachment of 2500 men, including the troops under General Irvine, was accordingly made for that purpoſe, and the command given to Major General Lord Stirling. It was originally intended to have attempted the execution of the matter by ſurprize; but there being good reaſon to ſuppoſe that the enemy, by their emiſſaries or by other means, had got notice of our deſigns, little hope remained of effecting the buſineſs in that manner. As the detachment was aſſembled near Elizabeth Town, it was thought adviſeable to proceed at all events, upon a conſideration that no bad conſequences could poſſibly reſult, and that we might find an opportunity of reaping ſome advantages. We were however diſappointed in our expectations, as Congreſs will perceive by the incloſed report from Lord Stirling."

Lord STIRLING's Report.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that early on yeſterday morning the corps under my command croſſed the ſound at De Hart's Point, and proceeded towards the watering place. The enemy having received previous intelligence of our movements, a ſurprize was out of the queſtion, and as their works were well ſituated, and appeared otherwiſe ſtrong, an aſſault was deemed unadviſeable, as it would probably have coſt us more than we could have gained by ſucceſs. We found too, contrary to our expectation, that the communication between the iſland and New-York was open. Immediately on our arrival in front of the enemy's works, they ſent off a boat to the city, and in the evening ſeveral veſſels came down from thence to the iſland. As from this circumſtance there was no hope of reducing them for want of proviſion or fuel, and a reinforcement might have rendered our continuance dangerous, we determined to march off this morning. The retreat was effected in good order, and with very little loſs. A party of the enemy's horſe charged our rear guard under Major Edwards, but was immediately repulſed. The Major had three men killed, killed one of the light-horſemen, and took his horſe. Some few of the men were froſt-bitten, and though we took all the pains in our power to have all thoſe unable to march tranſported in ſleighs, yet I imagine a very few may have been left behind.

We took a few priſoners, and had a few deſerters from the enemy.

Immediately after croſſing, a party was detached under Lieut. Col. Willet, to Decker's houſe. The corps there had been alarmed and barely made its eſcape. The houſe, as a garriſon place, and eight or nine ſmall veſſels were burned. A conſiderable quantity of blankets and other ſtores were found.

While the troops were upon the iſland, a number of perſons from this ſide took advantage of the occaſion to paſs upon the iſland, and plundered the people there in the moſt ſhameful and mercileſs manner. Many of them were ſtopped on their return, and their booty taken from them. In addition to which, I have ſent an order for publication, requiring thoſe who had eluded the ſearch to reſtore the articles in their poſſeſſion, and exhorting the good people at large to aſſiſt in detecting them. All the ſoldiery, on re-croſſing the ice, were ſearched, and the little plunder they had taken from them, and their names noted, that they may be brought to puniſhment. The articles recovered are and will be depoſited with the Reverend Mr. Caldwell, who is exerting himſelf in the affair, to be returned to the owners. I am happy to inform your Excellency, that a very inconſiderable part indeed of the troops diſhonoured themſelves, by participating in theſe enormities.

The officers and men, in general, ſhewed a good diſpoſition, and I only regret there was no opportunity of turning it to advantage. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) STIRLING.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from a merchant of character, dated L'Orient, October 20th, 1779.

"The owners of the privateer General Mifflin, Capt. M'Neil, may congratulate themſelves on having gained their cauſe againſt the owners of the French ſhip the Iſabella. This diſputed recapture is worth to them near 200,000 livres, being loaded with ſugars which we have juſt ſold. The tribunals, on this occaſion, conſidered the American privateer as intitled to the privileges of nations the moſt favoured, and this indeed is the principle on which our tribunals act, in all caſes in which the Americans are concerned. [*The* Iſabella *was from the Sugar iſlands of France, taken on her paſſage by the Britiſh, and retaken by Captain* M'*Neal, and carried into France. A French receptor of a prize, above 24 hours in the enemy's poſſeſſion, is, by the laws of that kingdom, entitled to the whole, and the former owners are diveſted of all claim. In this caſe, the queſtion was; if this extended to an American cruizer?*]

"The brave Capt. Paul Jones, on the 23d laſt month, attacked the Baltic fleet of 60 ſail, under convoy of the Seraphis of 44 guns, and the Scarborough of 20. Theſe two men of war and 42 of the convoy were taken, all loaded with naval ſtores for government, 6 others were totally loſt on the coaſt with their cargoes and crews. The General Mifflin was one of Jones's ſquadron I believe, and it is thought they have proceeded to Norway.

"About 8 leagues from Uſhant, there was a bloody engagement between the frigates La Surveillante and the Quebec, both of equal force. They both loſt all their maſts. The French frigate only ſaved her bowſprit, ſhe availed herſelf of her oars, to board the Quebec, and having thrown in a ſhower of hand grenades, the remaining part of the exhauſted crew were on the point of jumping on board, when they obſerved a flame fore and aft. They immediately diſengaged by cutting away the remains of the bowſprit, and ſaved 43 of the Britiſh and two officers. Having got to ſome little diſtance by the means of their oars, the Engliſh frigate blew up. The Surveillante was carried into Breſt, having had 33 men killed, and 85 wounded. The Captain, M. de Coedic, received 3 ſhot, 2 in his head not dangerous, and one in the body which we fear is. The ſecond in command was killed, and the 6th officer on board only was capable of carrying her into port, the others having been either killed or wounded. To him the brave Capt. Coedic gave up the command of the frigate after the engagement, for during the action he would not be taken from the quarter deck, nor ſuffer their attention to be taken up with him."

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated October 22, 1779, to a gentleman in this city.

"The gallant behaviour of Capt. Paul Jones at preſent engages the whole attention here. In my laſt I informed you that he had the command of a ſmall ſquadron then on a cruize. He ſailed round Ireland and Scotland, ſpreading terror and devaſtation in every part. He took, burnt and ſunk a great number of veſſels, among them a ſhip bound to Quebec, extremely rich.

"On the 23d of September in the evening, having under his command the Poor Richard of 40 guns, the Alliance of 36, and the Pallas of 28 guns, he fell in with the Baltic fleet conſiſting of about 40 ſail, under convoy of the Seraphis of 44 guns and the Counteſs of Scarborough of 20 guns; the Pallas after an engagement of about an hour took the latter, and Jones in the Poor Richard attacked the former; they fought for three hours and a half with inconceivable rage, two hours of which time they were faſt to each other, and almoſt all the time one or the other was on fire.

"The Poor Richard was obliged to keep all her pumps going, during the greater part of the engagement; it being night and the two veſſels inveloped in ſmoak, the Capt. of the Pallas could not diſtinguiſh which was friend or enemy, ſo could give Jones no aſſiſtance. The Alliance lay out of gun ſhot for the greateſt part of the engagement, and when ſhe came up to his aſſiſtance, through miſtake, inſtead of firing on the enemy, gave the Poor Richard two broad-ſides, which killed 11 men, beſides doing other conſiderable damage. Notwithſtanding all this, Jones continued the engagement until he obliged her to ſtrike.

"The Seraphis is a fine new ſhip, ſheathed with copper, on an entire new conſtruction, and thought to be the faſteſt ſailing veſſel in Europe; ſhe has two entire batteries, the lower of which is 18 pounders; ſo that ſhe may be ſaid to be almoſt double the force of the Poor Richard. This laſt ſhip, notwithſtanding every aſſiſtance from the others, ſunk the ſecond morning after the engagement.

"There has been another engagement lately, almoſt as ſevere as this, between the Surveillante and the Quebec, each of 32 guns; they fought yard-arm and yard-arm for about three hours, when the latter blew up. Without this accident it was not poſſible to tell which would have ſunk firſt, for they were both determined not to ſtrike."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place.

"Captain Jones came to town from the Texel, and he is gone to the Hague; his preſence will, I am perſuaded, embarraſs this Republic, and may probably produce warm altercations in the Senate.

"I cannot give you a very particular account of the engagement, only that the conflict between the two ſhips exceeds deſcription; upwards of 230 men killed and wounded in both, and ſo ſhattered that it was a matter of doubt which of the veſſels would ſink firſt. The Captain of the Seraphis behaved with great bravery, but the determined reſolution of Captain Jones overcame him.

"The Poor Richard, with all the aſſiſtance afforded from the other ſhips after the action, could not be kept above water, and Jones had the mortification to ſee her go down, not being able to ſave any material part of her ſtores. He (it may be ſaid) has made a good exchange, but he wiſhed to have got the Poor Richard into port, ſhattered as ſhe was, as a picture of curioſity and diſtreſs."

Thurſday laſt the Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Commonwealth met here, purſuant to adjournment.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Aſſembly, made and paſſed at a ſeſſion of Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an Act of Aſſembly paſſed November ſeſſion, 1766, are directed to be brought in and depoſited with the Weſtern Shore Treaſurer, on or before the firſt of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of ſaid bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the Truſtees of ſaid State at London, or State Loan Office certificates, bearing an annual intereſt of ſix per cent.

N. B. The Printers in the adjacent States are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective papers.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next Paper.

To the ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

I HAVE ſeen, with great pleaſure and ſatisfaction, the act for the gradual abolition of ſlavery in this State, printed in the Gazette of the 29th December of laſt, for the conſideration of the public.

The liberal ſpirit which this act breathes, the ſubſtantial juſtice which it diſpenſes, and the profound policy it ſuggeſts in almoſt every part, will be ſtanding teſtimonies to future ages of the free principles of the people of Pennſylvania. They have erected a monument of honour to themſelves more durable than marble or braſs, and furniſhed a great and good example to all future times.

It has often happened in free countries, whilſt the people have in other inſtances manifeſted the moſt generous zeal for liberty, they have refuſed the ſmalleſt portion of it to their ſlaves; ſo ſtrange an inconſiſtency there is in human nature, to love and hate liberty at the ſame time. How different are the ſentiments of the legiſlature of this State, as expreſſed in the preamble to this act: "We "conceive it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our "power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others "which hath been extended to us, and a releaſe from "that ſtate of thraldom to which we ourſelves were ty-"rannically doomed, and from which we have now every "proſpect of being delivered."

I have read over the ſeveral clauſes in the act with an eye to the policy of them, and can perceive it defective but in one point; which is, that in purſuance of this act, no perſon coming to reſide in this State, after the time for entering the names of the ſlaves now in this State ſhall be expired, can bring with him his ſlaves to ſerve him as ſuch, although the circumſtances of the ſituation of ſuch ſlaves may not differ in the leaſt from the ſlaves for life, or years, in this State. For inſtance, ſuppoſe any one ſhould come into this State to reſide, and bring with him a ſlave or ſlaves for years or life, born before the paſſing of this act in one of the United States; I cannot, by any mode of reaſoning, convince myſelf that it would be wrong or impolitic to ſuffer ſuch perſon to have the benefit of the labour of ſuch ſlave or ſlaves, and be placed on the ſame footing with the other inhabitants holding ſlaves for life or years.

The maxims of ſound policy are ever in favour of granting to new ſettlers in new countries, where people are wanted, pecuniary advantages, at leaſt equivalent to thoſe enjoyed by the old inhabitants; and it ſeems to me very plain that a farmer or tradeſman owning ſlaves, and deſiring to remove from one State to another, will carefully avoid going into Pennſylvania, where he cannot be upon as good a footing as the inhabitants with reſpect to his ſlaves, though they may be exactly circumſtanced as the ſlaves for life are in the State of Pennſylvania. The neighbouring States, if they avoid this rock, will ſoon feel the benefit of our miſtake.

For theſe reaſons, I would humbly propoſe that a proviſo be enacted in the ſaid act to this effect, viz. "Pro-"vided nevertheleſs, that nothing in this act ſhall be con-"ſtrued to prevent any perſon or perſons coming to reſide "in this State with their ſlaves, from enjoying the benefit "of the labour of ſuch ſlaves, according to the tenor of "their ſervitude; provided the owner of ſuch ſlaves ſhall, "in one week after his arrival at the place of his reſi-"dence, appear before the Clerk of the Peace of the "county in which he ſhall reſide, or the Clerk of the "Peace of the city of Philadelphia, if reſident therein, "and take and ſubſcribe the following oath or affirma-"tion, viz. "I, A. B. do ſwear or affirm, that D. E and "F [here are mentioned their ages and deſcriptions] "whom I brought into this State on day of "were *bona fide* ſlaves for life or years, in one of "the United States, and alſo born before the paſſing of "this act.

"In default of which by the owner of ſuch ſlave or "ſlaves, it is hereby enacted that all ſuch ſlaves ſo brought "into this State by any perſon or perſons newly reſiding "within this State, ſhall be manumitted, releaſed and "diſcharged from their ſervitude, and become free.

A WHIG FREEHOLDER.

THE following Articles are Imported for SALE,
By JOHN WOODWARD,
In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,
IRISH LINENS aſſorted, chiefly fine;
PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;
And a ſmall aſſortment of
HARDWARE. *

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
At the Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday, the 15th of February next, at five o'clock in the evening,
FIVE acres and 131½ perches of MEADOWS and FLATTS, on Petty's Iſland, late the eſtate of Michael Baker, deceaſed.

All perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of the above Michal Baker, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to bring in their accounts, and thoſe that are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to MARY BAKER, Executrix. †

TO BE SOLD,
THREE Thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey; the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchaſed as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, the latter end of November laſt, a large red COW, with a ſmall ſpot of white in her forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, appearing to be with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

January 12, 1780. ‡ DAVID JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, October laſt, A ſmall Sorrel HORSE, trots and paces, neither brand nor ear-mark; likewiſe came to ſame plantation, in November laſt, a large Bay HORSE, ſhod all round, having neither brand nor ear-mark. The owners of ſaid horſes are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away within ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold to defray the ſame.

January 12, 1780. † MARGARET WELSH.

TREASURY-OFFICE of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1780.

PURSUANT to an Order of CONGRESS, the Board of Treasury give Notice, That BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable in Europe at six Months Sight, are prepared, and will be forthwith lodged in the Continental Loan-Office of the State of Pennsylvania, and forwarded as soon as possible to the Continental Loan-Offices of the other States, to be disposed of. *Extract from the Minutes,*

ROBERT TROUP, *Secretary.*

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, January 1, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of the Resolves of Congress respecting the two Emissions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, there have been counted and destroyed in this Office, as follows, to wit:

	Dollars.
Of the Emission of April 11, 1778,	12,407,294
Of the Emission of May 20, 1777,	7,439,974
Total,	19,847,268

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treasurer of Loans.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1780.

THE Southern Posts will set out hereafter on Tuesdays and Fridays, precisely at twelve o'clock, and return on Mondays and Thursdays at noon. The Eastern Posts will set out on the same days, at Four P. M. and return on Mondays and Thursdays.

Any careful, sober, single person, who is willing to ride as Post between Morris-Town and Fish-Kill, or between Annapolis and Fredericksburg, producing sufficient testimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Post-Office.

N. B. None need apply unless they can provide Horses.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he makes and mends all Kinds of

B E L L O W S.

Any gentlemen store-keepers or others, who may have Bellows on hand damaged by the worms or otherways, may have them repaired on reasonable terms, by the subscriber, in Walnut-street, near the corner of Third-street, Philadelphia. ¶

JAMES WALSH.

N. B. Tinned Tacks wanted as above.

To be S O L D,

A Valuable tract of LAND, lying within four miles of Princeton, in the State of New-Jersey, containing five or six hundred acres. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN VAN HORN at Rockyhill, on said farm. ‡

Sunbury, December 19, 1779.

WAS committed to my custody four Negroe men, one named JAMES HAYS, 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good English, and is a sensible mannerly fellow, about 23 years of age; another named RICHARD LINCOLN (formerly advertised by the name of Pierpoint) about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, seems to have been bred a barber; it is alledged they belong to one Mr. Dorsey, near to Frederick-Town, in Maryland. They were committed in October, 1778, on suspicion of their designing to go to the enemy, and were advertised in March last in Mr. Dunlap's paper. The other two were committed this day, also upon suspicion of their going to the enemy; one named WILL, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, about 28 years of age; the other named BEN, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age. They say they belonged to a certain Nansfield, at or near Baltimore. Their master or masters (if any they have) are desired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away in six weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold out as the law directs.

‡ JOHN MORRISON, Goaler.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1780.

ABSENTED from her Husband, HANNAH, the wife of Joshua Burn, and has taken along with her a roccolo coat and three good Holland shirts, almost new, one pair of silver buckles, two pair of new yarn stockings, and sundry household goods, too tedious to mention. These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. JOSHUA BURN. †

CAME to the House of the Subscriber, in Monaghan Township, York County, about the 29th of October, 1779, a BLACK HORSE, about 13 hands high, branded on the off shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ JAMES ADAMS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, the first of July last, a black and white BULL, about two years old; also six SHEEP, of different marks. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay the charges, and take them away. DAVID STEPHENS. §

East Whiteland, Chester County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the stables of the subscriber, on the 24th day of November last, a sorrel MARE, supposed to be five years old this grass, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a small blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is desired to come to the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, agreeable to the laws of this State. PETER MATHER.

CAME to plantation of the subscriber, in East-Caln township, Chester county, some time in November, six CATTLE, viz. four Steers and two Heifers, one with a bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and them away.

§ JOHN HOOPES, junior.

CAME to to the plantation of the subscriber, in Norriton, Philadelphia county, the beginning of July last, a red BULL CALF. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ ROBERT CURRY.

THE Proprietors of INDIANA are requested to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their Adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern, in Philadelphia, on the First Monday in February, at Four o'Clock, P. M. *By Order,*

Jan 5, 1780. ¶ DAVID FRANKS, President.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Richland township, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about seven years old, 15 hands high, has a large star on his forehead, and a broad snip on his nose, one or both hind feet white, a natural pacer, but trots occasionally, short switch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine spirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and secures said thief and horse, that the thief may be brought to justice, and delivers the horse to the subscriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Easton, or any of his deputies, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse only Three Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, December 29, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of James Brooke, in Limerick township, Philadelphia county, on the 12th instant, (December) A Dark Brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about ten years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN BROOKE, on the premises.

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the 30th of November ult. at night, from off the tenter hooks of the subscriber, the following Pieces, all of a brown colour, viz. One piece of cloth, 13 yards, not raised nor shorn, marked IV at the corner with woolen yarn, numbered thus C7XIII; two pieces of linsey, one 11 yards the other 9, both marked Iq with cloth letters sewed on, numbered thus CLX; one piece of linsey, 3 yards, number CC. The number on each piece is with linen thread. Any person securing the goods and thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Pounds for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

Soleburry, Bucks County. † JONAS INGHAM.

New-London, December 21, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed the latter, from Back Creek Mill, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 11th of November last, A Black HORSE, five years old next spring, 14½ hands high, trots and canters, lofty carriage, a small star in his forehead, switch mane and tail, and some saddle marks on his Back. Whoever secures horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN EVANS, Mill-wright, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania. ‖

A small Quantity of Brass Wire,

Of suitable sizes for Brush-makers, drawing-wire, button shanks, sieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth street, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as usual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the best quality,

By Wholesale and Retail. ¶

THE CLERK of the Market, in pursuance of his duty, and special direction to enforce the laws preventing abuses in the Markets and sale of provision, now gives this public notice, That he is resolved to prosecute any persons offending against the laws, without respect of persons: And that none may plead ignorance in future, thinks proper to inform them, in this public manner, what actions are by law made offences, and how punishable, viz.

First. The purchasing any provisions or victuals whatsoever, for the food of man, at their own houses, in the streets, at any wharves, taverns, ferry-houses, or other places than the public Market-houses.

Secondly. The making any bargain for any such provisions or victuals, before the same shall be brought for sale into the public Markets.

Thirdly. The endeavouring to enhance the price of the above articles, or dissuading any persons from bringing their provisions to Market for sale.

Fourthly. The purchasing the above articles to sell again, within four miles of the Court-House, except they are tavern-keepers, butchers acting in their trade, or hucksters after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The punishments inflicted by law are, for the first offence a forfeiture of the value of the articles forestalled or regrated, and imprisonment for two months; and accumulated punishments for a repetition of the offences.

The great advantages the inhabitants of the city, as well as those of the country, would reap from observing these regulations, would soon make all compulsion of law unnecessary: But the subscriber is resolved to do his duty in this respect; and after this notification, no citizen can take it hard if he or his servant, found in the breach of the law, are prosecuted. And he expects that such of the inhabitants as wish to see abuses prevented, and a fair general plan of sale promoted, will not only comply strictly with the law themselves, but discountenance, and enable the subscriber to punish, those who do otherwise.

ROBERT SMITH, Clerk.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth-streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by

‡5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

AT a meeting of the Magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, the 17th December, 1779, taking into consideration the price allowed by Act of Assembly for Sweeping Chimneys, being not sufficient to engage a proper number of Sweeps for that purpose at this season of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney, from this day to the first of February next. JOHN ORD, President.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white spot in her forehead, white across her shoulders, with a brown spot in the white, white under her belly, and also white hind feet and tail; she is a remarkable small cow, and the horns particularly are very small and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the said cow to the subscriber shall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reasonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the said cow may be found shall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

December 17, 1779.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, A certain JOHN ROBERTS, a mill-wright by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied behind; he wore when he went away light coloured clothes, rode a small sorrel horse, and is supposed to be gone to North-Carolina. Whoever takes up the said John Roberts, and delivers him in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, paid by

JAMES UNDERWOOD.

¶ Constable of the township of Merion.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, living in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old rising six, he has a small star in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the shoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horse and Thief, and reasonable charges, paid by

* ANDREW OLIPHANT.

An Office for the Sale of Real Estates

IS now kept by the subscribers, in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other instruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inspection of Peter Thomson, who has had long experience in that business, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the possessors of deeds, and inform such what will be necessary to remedy such defect.

All persons having real estates, such as houses and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, pasture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to sell and dispose of, are desired to give in writing a true description of the houses, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the lowest prices they will take, in order that purchasers may have an opportunity of speedy information, attended with as little trouble as possible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the subscribers at their office, or at the Coffee-house. Those who please to favour them in placing their money out at interest, may be assured they will take the greatest care in procuring them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise. And they beg leave to return their thanks to those gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the sale of their real estates, &c. and request a continuance of their favour, and shall at all times be obliging to purchasers. PETER THOMSON,

RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houses and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Virginia States, for sale. ‡

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books, in large or small Quantities; New-England and Manson's Primers; Seaman's Daily Assistant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys L I N E N R A G S.

IN CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

At his Commission Store, in Second-street, below Market-street,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Callicoes and Cottons, Irish Linnens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyson Tea, &c. Also, A large Assortment of Knives and Forks.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.